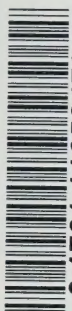


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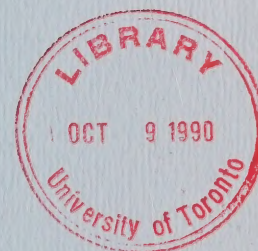
COMMISSION
DES
EVALUATIONS
ENVIRONNMENTALES

VOLUME: 235

DATE: Tuesday, September 18, 1990
le mardi 18 septembre 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président
E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire



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ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION
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AUDIENCES PORTANT SUR LA PROPOSITION DU MINISTÈRE DES
RESSOURCES NATURELLES CONCERNANT L'ÉVALUATION
ENVIRONNEMENTALE DE PORTÉE GÉNÉRALE POUR LA GESTION DU
BOIS SUR LES TERRES DE LA COURONNE EN ONTARIO

RELATIVEMENT à la Loi sur les évaluations
environnementales, L.R.O. 1980, c. 140

- et -

RELATIVEMENT à l'évaluation environnementale
de portée générale pour la gestion du bois
sur les terres de la Couronne en Ontario;

- et -

RELATIVEMENT à un décret (O.C. 2449/87)
autorisant la Commission des évaluations
environnementales à administrer un programme
de financement se rapportant aux audiences
portant sur l'évaluation environnementale de
portée générale pour la gestion du bois et à
verser des fonds aux participants
admissibles.

Audiences publiques tenues au
Le Collège Universitaire de Hearst,
Hearst, Ontario, le mardi 18 septembre
1990.

VOLUME 235

DEVANT :

Mme ANNE KOVEN
M. ÉLIE MARTEL

Présidente
Membre

Farr & Associates Reporting, Inc.

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TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:10 p.m.

2 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Bon après-midi
3 mesdames et messieurs, je vous souhaite la bienvenue a
4 la première assemblée de l'audience sur la gestion du
5 bois d'oeuvre à Hearst. Et je vous remercie d'être
6 venus aujourd'hui.

7 On peut obtenir les récepteurs dans cette
8 chambre, de Tony Pacheco.

9 Welcome to the first meeting of the
10 Timber Management Hearing in Hearst and if you would
11 like to get headphones for the English and French
12 translation it's available at the back of the room.

13 Mon collègue ici présent, M. Eli Martel,
14 n'a pas besoin d'une longue présentation. M. Martel
15 est bien connu en Ontario. Il a défendu pendant vingt
16 ans les intérêts du nord de l'Ontario a l'assemblée
17 législatif. La Commission est honorée de sa
18 participation à l'audience sur la gestion du bois
19 d'oeuvre.

20 He is a full-time member of the
21 Environmental Assessment Board and we are very pleased
22 to have his participation at this hearing. Mr. Martel
23 served as a member of the Ontario Legislature for 20
24 years.

25 .. Mon nom est Anne Koven et je préside à

1 cette audience.

2 My name is Anne Koven and I am the
3 Chairperson of this hearing.

4 La Commission beneficie du concours de
5 Janet Martel. Adressez-vous à elle à la fin de la
6 séance si vous avez des questions au sujet de la
7 Commission des Evaluations Environnementales ou au
8 sujet du processus d'évaluation.

9 Janet Martell is at the back of the room
10 and you can speak to Janet if you have any questions
11 about the Environmental Assessment Board or this
12 hearing process.

13 M. Martel et moi sommes membres de la
14 Commission des Evaluations Environnementales et avons
15 été nommés par le gouvernement de la province pour un
16 mandat de trois ans.

17 Vous vous demandez sûrement:
18 En quoi consiste notre travail? Il consiste en gros à
19 recueillir des temoignages. Nous faisons cela depuis
20 deux ans, principalement à Thunder Bay. Nous avons
21 accumulé plus de 200 jours d'audiences et près de
22 40,000 pages de transcriptions. Nous prévoyons
23 également tenir d'autres assemblées comme celle-ci dans
24 autres communautés de la province.

25 Nous entendrons ici des temoignages au

1 sujet du projet présenté par le ministère des Richesses
2 Naturelles en matière de planification de la gestion du
3 bois d'oeuvre en Ontario. Nous avons pour guide la
4 Lois sur les Evaluations Environnementales; celle-ci
5 nous indique comment en arriver à une décision.

6 Nous allons entendre tous les témoignages
7 et prendre en compte la portée globale des impacts sur
8 l'environnement de l'entreprise. Nous pourrons ensuite
9 décider d'autoriser, ou non, cette entreprise.

10 Nous savons qu'il s'agit d'un processus
11 complexe. Il n'est pas facile de se lever dans une
12 salle comme celle-ci et de faire connaître son point de
13 vue. Nous espérons que vous ne serez pas intimidé.
14 Sachez que nous écouterons tout ce que vous avez à
15 dire, que nous examinerons toutes les preuves et que
16 notre décision finale démontrera toutes les
17 observations qui ont été exprimées.

18 Notre façon de procéder est simple, mais
19 j'aimerais revoir la marche à suivre avec vous. Nous
20 appelons d'abord les personnes qui ont communiqué avec
21 nous après la parution de l'avis d'audience dans le
22 journal. Nous entendons ensuite les témoignages de
23 quiconque désire s'adresser à la Commission. Il vous
24 suffit de vous avancer vers notre table et nous vous
25 assermenterons.

1 Toutes les personnes dans la salle peut
2 poser des questions sur ce qui est dit. Il se peut que
3 M. Martel et moi-memes vous posions quelques questions
4 pour mieux comprendre votre temoignage.

5 Plusieurs parties ou groupes témoignent
6 devant nous de façon régulière. Certains sont ici dans
7 la salle, je vais vous les présenter. Ainsi, vous.
8 Saurez quel interets ils défendent.

9 There are full-time parties who are with
10 us regularly at the hearing and a few are represented
11 here today and I will introduce them to you.

12 Catherine Blastorah représente le
13 Ministère des Richesses Naturelles; Paul Cassidy
14 représente l'Ontario Forest Industries Association et
15 L'Association des Manufacturiers de Bois de Sciage de
16 l'Ontario; Dr. Terry Quinney représente l'Ontario
17 Federation of Anglers & Hunters; Betsy Harvie
18 représente le Ministere de l'Environnement.

19 And I think those are all the full-time
20 parties in attendance today.

21 Vous pouvez également nous laisser une
22 mémoire écrite auquel nous assignerons un numéro pour
23 nos dossiers. Tout ce qui sera dit aujourd'hui sera
24 documenté. Une transcription sera faite des
25 informations et des témoignages recueillis. Nos

1 sténographes judiciaires sont: Bev Dillabough et Eddie
2 Dugas. On peut obtenir une transcription des audiences
3 de la bibliothèque à Hearst.

4 Il y a également des traducteurs dans la
5 salle. Ils sont: Roland Henri, Fabrice Cadieux et
6 Andre Moreau.

7 Je vous remercie encore une fois d'être
8 venus à cette audience. Permettez-moi de commencer les
9 presentations.

10 The first person I will call on today is
11 Mr. Bob Fellows who is with the Canadian Paperworkers
12 Union, Local 89.

13 Is Mr. Fellows in the audience?

14 MR. PELLOW: You will have to tell me
15 where to go.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Oh, here, please. Could we
17 swear in your evidence?

18 MR. PELLOW: You want me to come up?

19 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, please. Good
20 afternoon, Mr. Fellows.

21 BOB PELLOW, Sworn

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

23 MR. CASSIDY: Mr. Pellow, if you have an
24 extra copy I'd appreciate one, please.

25 MR. PELLOW: (handed)

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy, could you hand
2 out some of those copies for Mr. Fellows. I don't know
3 who else --

4 MR. CASSIDY: Sure.

5 MADAM CHAIR: You can give them to Mr.
6 Cassidy, Mr. Fellows, and he will hand them out. We
7 will keep your extra copies, yes. Thank you, Mr.
8 Fellows.

9 Mr. Fellows has presented the Board with
10 a four-page written submission and this will be Exhibit
11 1361.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1361: Four-page written presentation
13 submitted by Mr. Bob Pellow, CPU,
Region III, Local 89.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, Mr.
15 Fellows.

16 MR. PELLOW: My name is Bob Pellow,
17 that's P-e-l-l-o-w.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Sorry, I had Mr. Fellows.
19 Pardon me.

20 PRESENTATION BY MR. PELLOW:

21 I'm with the Canadian Paperworkers Union
22 in Kapuskasing and I thank the Board for allowing us to
23 make this presentation today.

24 The Canadian Paperworkers Union is
25 pleased to address the Environmental Assessment Board

1 here in Hearst. Since we have not heard of a hearing
2 in our community, Kapuskasing, we decided to travel
3 here so that some of our local concerns can be raised.

4 Our Union represents some 900 workers in
5 the Kimberly-Clark, New York Times newsprint mill
6 located in Kapuskasing, surrounded by the Gordon Cosens
7 Forest from which our mill obtains its fibre.

8 The papermill is the single most
9 important source of employment in the area and, as a
10 result, the town is dependent on the forest for its
11 very existence. In order for our community to exist in
12 the future, we must protect the viability of the mill
13 by ensuring that we have a healthy and sustainable
14 forest.

15 Ensuring that we have a healthy and
16 sustainable forest means that its use should be
17 governed by locally accepted standards that protect the
18 environment as well as the future wood supply. It is
19 important to have standards that apply equally to
20 everyone in the community.

21 At present we have a situation in which
22 those of us who use the forest for such things as
23 angling, hunting, trapping, home fuel, building
24 materials or other personal uses have individual
25 standards. The remote boardroom foresters and local

1 entrepreneurs have their other standards and the
2 Ministry of Natural Resources have their own standards.

3 What about the standards for the fish,
4 wildlife and the complex ecosystem of the forest? This
5 is where community involvement is essential, to respect
6 each other and come up with a plan to match the unique
7 local forest in the area.

8 As you well know, nature is complex and
9 its diversity sustains the abundance and productivity
10 of all life. We can no longer treat forests as a farm,
11 cut and plant - cut and plant. Our forest is an
12 ecosystem developed over the centuries and cannot be
13 looked at as trees alone. Our forest is the trees,
14 bugs, fungi, reptiles, animals and undergrowth and
15 natural water and air system, living and producing an
16 abundance of products and opportunities if utilized
17 responsibly. We must enhance the natural forest, not
18 alter it, in order for it to be as productive as
19 possible to as many as possible.

20 The Kapuskasing River is part of the
21 Gordon Cosens Forest. For approximately 30 miles up
22 the river, right down to the mill, the river is
23 littered with logs and debris from the forest
24 operation, choking the very life from it. While it may
25 be possible for the river to support some use, we feel

1 that the continued dumping of four-foot logs and using
2 the river as a cheap form of transportation and a
3 holding pond has gone on for too long. The technology
4 has been available for some time to transport the wood
5 by other means.

6 The mill pollution abatement system is
7 designed to remove suspended solids from the mill
8 effluent. There is no primary treatment designed to
9 neutralize the chemical which end up directly into the
10 river. The combination of these two forms of pollution
11 cannot be good for anything living downstream from the
12 mill. The abuse of the environment and a threat to
13 public safety has not been dealt with satisfactorily.

14 When looking at the forestry operations
15 in the area, we continue to see practices that threaten
16 the future potential of the forest. For example, the
17 Company says it's looking for equipment that won't
18 damage the forest any more than was done in the horse
19 and wagon days. Is it our goal only to reach a point
20 in the 90s that we were at in the 30s?

21 When individuals approach the Ministry to
22 get firewood or trees not suited for newsprint after an
23 area has been cut, all sorts of obstacles are put in
24 their way. The Company and Ministry of Natural
25 Resources dig up the culverts and close the roads,

1 leaving behind products of the forest which can be used
2 by the local community.

3 The Company and the Ministry of Natural
4 Resources spray the forest with herbicides to kill the
5 undesirable broad leaf trees. They say these chemicals
6 are harmless. The local trappers tell us all the
7 wildlife in the area disappear after aerial spraying.
8 Is this not a warning sign flagged by nature that we
9 are doing something wrong? The forests must be treated
10 as a system, not as industrial agriculture. There has
11 to be a place for the fish, birds, animals water and
12 soil. There is a place for recreation, trapping and
13 harvesting of trees. There must be a place for
14 everyone and everything to live together in a forest.
15 Each group has to respect each other's interests and
16 this can only be achieved at the community level.

17 The communities must be involved in their
18 individual forest. It's their Garden of Eden. Each
19 forest is unique to their own area and the needs of the
20 local people.

21 We can no longer look at the decline of
22 the rain forests as the sole problem but must look at
23 our forest, each an important part of the whole. It's
24 similar to individual dumping cleaning fluid down a
25 toilet while saying pollution is not his problem

1 because the chemical companies pollute more than he
2 does.

3 The canoeist looking for tranquility and
4 wildnerness can be not be offended if he comes across a
5 bridge used for logging. The hunter cannot become
6 offended when he enters an area of posted 'no hunting'
7 because the wildlife is not abundant. A bush worker
8 cannot be offended when told not to cut certain trees
9 because of their natural beauty, and a boardroom
10 forester cannot become offended when told to cut
11 selectively rather than the cheapest clearcut method.

12 Regional and/or municipal forest
13 management offices and committees have to be
14 established in the area of the forest. Input and
15 respect from all parties is necessary to achieve the
16 maximum return from a living forest.

17 In closing, I would like to say that our
18 native peoples have tried to teach us a lesson in an
19 old saying we have never really understood. The old
20 saying is:

21 "We don't own the land, we belong to the
22 land."

23 For the centuries that they were here
24 before us. They never faced any of the problems we
25 created in the last 100 years. Let's hope it's not too

1 late for us to learn how to live with the forests, our
2 future.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
4 Pellow.

5 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
6 Pellow?

7 MS. HARVIE: Yes, Madam Chair, I do.

8 Mr. Pellow, are you aware that the Spruce
9 Falls Power and Paper Company is presently under
10 control under the Environmental Protection Act, control
11 order restricting what the company may discharge into
12 the river?

13 MR. PELLOW: Yes, I'm aware of that.

14 MS. HARVIE: Also, have you or anyone
15 else on behalf of the Paperworkers Union lodged any
16 complaints with the Ministry of the Environment
17 district office in Timmins regarding the discharge of
18 effluents into the river?

19 MR. PELLOW: I'm not aware of any
20 complaint lodged.

21 MS. HARVIE: Thank you.

22 MR. MARTEL: Is your concern with trees
23 that are being moved by water as opposed to effluent,
24 you're talking -- in your brief your concern seems to
25 me to be directly related to what might occur as you

1 log the river as opposed to the effluent coming out of
2 the plant. Am I misreading your statement?

3 MR. PELLOW: No. I use those as a couple
4 of examples. The fact that they were using the river
5 still as a system for transporting wood, we feel that
6 that should have been resolved long ago.

7 It was my understanding that back in the
8 70s they had a control order to get the wood off the
9 river. That keeps being put off and put off, that's my
10 understanding, and it's --

11 MR. MARTEL: Has that matter been raised
12 with the Ministry of the Environment?

13 MR. PELLOW: Officially?

14 MR. MARTEL: The logging, yes, the
15 potential effects.

16 MR. PELLOW: It's an ongoing complaint.
17 I don't know if there was any official complaint to
18 that fact.

19 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask you a couple of
20 other questions. Has your Union been asked to be part
21 of the planning team on any occasion?

22 MR. PELLOW: Not that I'm aware of.

23 MR. MARTEL: And in your statement, I
24 think we have heard more than once that wood is
25 available for people to utilize after harvesting, that

1 it's really quite simple to go in and get the material
2 that is knocked down and left there.

3 But you're saying that that's not quite
4 the case, that you do have difficulty getting a lot of
5 that material out of the bush that could be utilized by
6 the community.

7 MR. PELLOW: That is what our members are
8 telling us, sir, that there is a lot of resources there
9 that are not used after the wood operations have gone
10 in to their maximum.

11 MR. MARTEL: Is that simply because -
12 well, I shouldn't say simply - the culverts are removed
13 and so are the bridges, so that it makes it physically
14 impossible to extract that from the forest then?

15 MR. PELLOW: That's correct.

16 MR. MARTEL: Have you complained to MNR
17 about that?

18 MR. PELLOW: I have no knowledge of any
19 official complaints, no.

20 MR. MARTEL: All right, fine. Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Pellow, the amount of
22 logs that is transported by river, is that a small
23 percentage compared to the volume that's transported by
24 road?

25 MR. PELLOW: I would say a greater

1 majority of wood supplied to the mill is transferred by
2 road.

3 MADAM CHAIR: By road. All right.

4 Ms. Blastorah?

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Pardon me.

6 MR. PELLOW: If I could explain that,
7 it's brought by road to the river and dumped on to the
8 river during the winter season and then during the
9 spring it's bulldozed into the river to keep the mill
10 supplied.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Ms. Blastorah?

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Pellow, am I correct
13 or are you aware that an agreement has been signed
14 between the company involved in the river drive, the
15 Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Natural
16 Resources and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to
17 phase out the river drive by November of 1994; are you
18 aware of that?

19 MR. PELLOW: I have been aware that there
20 was some agreement, but the exact date I was not aware
21 of.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: And following up on Mr.
23 Martel's question about making residual wood available
24 for firewood, you indicated that your members had
25 complained about obstacles being put in the way of

1 obtaining that wood for firewood.

2 Could you give me some details on the
3 kind of obstacles you're speaking of so that we have a
4 better idea what exactly the problem is?

5 MR. PELLOW: I can only tell you the
6 cases that I know of. In one case a person went out to
7 get some wood and they actually removed the culvert and
8 dug up the road and then didn't indicate that by any
9 means of a sign or anything and he subsequently drove
10 his vehicle into the ditch.

11 I can just express to you the individual
12 complaints that we have.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: So would I be correct
14 then in saying it appears to be more a problem of
15 accessing that wood than actually making it available
16 for people who wish to go and retrieve it?

17 MR. PELLOW: Access is probably the
18 bigger problem.

19 MS. BLASTORAH: And has your Union taken
20 any steps to get on the district mailing list or to
21 participate in the timber management plan to address
22 those kind of concerns of access to residual wood or
23 access for other purposes?

24 MR. PELLOW: That's why we are here
25 today, I think.

1 MS. BLASTORAH: One other question. You
2 indicated that you weren't aware of your Union being
3 involved or contacted, I guess, in relation to the
4 timber management planning process in the past.

5 Do you know whether individual members of
6 your Union local have been contacted or have been
7 involved in the planning process for your district?

8 MR. PELLOW: On timber management. We've
9 had some correspondence for specific meetings on timber
10 management.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions,
12 Mrs. Koven.

13 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
14 much, Mr. Pellow.

15 MR. PELLOW: Thank you.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Enzo Altobelli, who is
17 vice-president of Local 89 of the Canadian Paperworkers
18 Union.

19 Is Mr. Altobelli here?

20 MR. PELLOW: Enzo Altobelli could not
21 make it today. He's got a submission to the council he
22 asked me to make for him.

23 MADAM CHAIR: All right, good.

24 MR. PELLOW: I can't answer any questions
25 on it because I'm not the author of that document. But

1 if you want me to read it, I will read it or just give
2 it to you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: You can read it into the
4 record, Mr. Pellow, for Mr. Altobelli and this is a
5 submission from the Kapuskasing Labour Council.

6 MR. PELLOW: Kapuskasing District Labour
7 Council. (handed)

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. Pellow will
9 read a written submission to the Board of three pages
10 in length. Mr. Pellow will read this for Enzo
11 Altobelli who is not able to be here and it is authored
12 by the Kapuskasing District Labour Council.

13 That will be Exhibit 1362.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1362: Three-page written presentation
15 submitted by Enzo Altobelli,
16 Kapuskasing District Labour
Council.

17 PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF THE KAPUSKASING and DISTRICT
18 LABOUR COUNCIL BY MR. PELLOW:

19 On behalf of the Kapuskasing and District
20 Labour Council I would like to read the submission and,
21 as stated, I cannot answer any questions on it as I'm
22 not the author of the document just the messenger.

23 The Kapuskasing Labour Council is pleased
24 to be able to contribute to the Environmental
25 Assessment process. We and many other area forest

1 users have high hopes that this process will lead to
2 significant changes in the way our forests are managed.

3 It is important to state, however, that
4 there are problems that need to be recognized and
5 addressed if this process is to yield results that are
6 based on a thorough and fair evaluation of all the
7 information in a democratic manner.

8 The fact that the Environmental
9 Assessment was undertaken to look at timber management
10 instead of forest management is problematic for several
11 reasons: First, it does not accord other uses where
12 the timber grows equal attention or merit; second, it
13 allows the Ministry of Natural Resources a way to avoid
14 facing the problems that have arisen from timber
15 management at the expense of forest management.

16 The Ministry of Natural Resources should
17 be provided with the detail necessary to evaluate all
18 impacts on the forest ecosystem at the local level. It
19 is our impression that the Ministry of Natural
20 Resources has failed to or deliberately refused to heed
21 recommendation 5.21 of the 1985 Royal Commission on the
22 Northern Environment Report which stated specifically
23 that the Ministry of Natural Resources not be permitted
24 an environmental assessment until it had generated an
25 information base from actual environmental assessments.

1 In Gordon Baskerville's, An Audit of
2 Management of the Crown Forests of Ontario, page 84, he
3 writes:

4 "The absence of a technically sound
5 approach to integration of timber and
6 non-timber values is a more serious
7 problem that will require considerable
8 change if the system of desired
9 level of integration is to be achieved.
10 The approach to discovering public
11 opinion about planning issues is open
12 but it is being used to justify actions
13 or inactions rather than to determine
14 what values the public expect from a
15 resource so the management can be
16 designed to achieve those values to the
17 extent possible."

18 It is now four years since that report
19 was published and this is the first time the public is
20 invited to comment. We are invited by the
21 Environmental Assessment Board not the Ministry of
22 Natural Resources.

23 Another problem with this Environmental
24 Assessment is the vast area of undertaking. A more
25 useful approach would be to have covered regions or

1 watersheds, even separate the Boreal forest from the
2 Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Forest would have helped.

3 According to page 1 of the Citizens Guide
4 to Environmental Assessment, one of the aims of the
5 planning process is to provide sufficient information
6 and justification to decide among alternatives to the
7 project.

8 With all the main hearings taking place
9 in Thunder Bay and Toronto and only 14 satellite
10 meetings taking place across the north, what happens to
11 the information that all the other northern communities
12 would have provided? The huge scale of single
13 assessment affects the public's ability to afford the
14 time and costs necessary to be involved.

15 The January 30th, 1989 issue of the Globe
16 & Mail quoted the Chairman of the Environmental
17 Assessment Board as saying:

18 "This undertaking is one of the most far
19 reaching the Board has ever dealt with.
20 It's fairly monumental in scale covering
21 a wide range of activities through half
22 the land mass of the Province."

23 In the same article it was pointed out
24 the difficulties that groups were experiencing with the
25 Assessment, that they didn't have enough money.

1 Another Globe & Mail article April 27th, 1989, Chris
2 Reid of the Ontario Metis and Aboriginal Association is
3 quoted as saying:

4 "We are out of money and we can't afford
5 to continue."

6 Other groups were also reporting that
7 they have faced several financial problems that might
8 force them to drop out. However, Mr. Reid estimated
9 that the Ministry of Natural Resources was spending
10 about 8-million on its own participation in the
11 hearings. It is fundamental to the democratic process
12 that the land use be studied and public opinion sought
13 on the future of the forest ecosystem.

14 In recent history we have a model of this
15 process, it was the Burger Inquiry on Northern
16 Development. It was a model in that it was proactive.
17 Thomas Burger toured the Northwest Territories to find
18 out how the people used the land and what they wanted
19 for future generations.

20 Environmental Assessment on Timber
21 Management is essentially reacting to what is now
22 considered a crisis in the northern forests. Not only
23 will many people not be heard, but for those wishing to
24 participate it is expensive to travel and
25 accommodation. Under these circumstances it is

1 impossible for community groups or individuals to be
2 able to come to the same hearings as the wealthy and
3 powerful forest industries and the Ministry of Natural
4 Resources bureaucracy.

5 In some ways this process is a mirror of
6 the reported commission into hydro electric power that
7 was conducted in the 1970s for Ontario Hydro where the
8 nuclear industries swamped environmental groups with
9 their volumes of data. Ontario Hydro instead of
10 listening to the public spent billions of dollars
11 defending its record and promoting its future plans.

12 The same situation exists with the
13 Environmental Assessment, instead of listening to how
14 the public want the forests managed, the Ministry of
15 Natural Resources is spending millions in public funds
16 to promote their vision.

17 Again we refer to the Citizens Guide to
18 Environmental Assessment, page 1, where it states:

19 "The Act is intended to promote good
20 environmental planning and ensure that
21 the public has the opportunity to comment
22 on the projects that might affect them."

23 - Good intentions, the saying goes, are not
24 good enough. The Act needs changes to ensure that the
25 public has the equivalent resources to the Industry and

1 government so the public's comments will receive the
2 attention it should.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Pellow.

4 MR. PELLOW: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Claude Whissel?

6 Mr. Whissel is with the Canadian
7 Paperworkers union, Local 90 at Iroquois Falls.

8 MR. WHISSEL: (handed)

9 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Whissel's paper
10 consists of three pages and that will be Exhibit No.
11 1363.

12 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1363: Three-page written presentation
13 submitted by Claude Whissel, CPU,
Local 90, Iroquois Falls.

14 PRESENTATION BY MR. WHISSEL:

15 The Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 90
16 is grateful for the opportunity to raise one of our
17 environmental concerns, encourage forest management.

18 Our local represents workers at the
19 Abitibi mill in Iroquois Falls. As you may be aware,
20 large papermills like ours use a lot of chemicals and
21 produce a lot of pollution.

22 The main liquid drain into the Abitibi
23 River from our mill is commonly referred to as liquor.
24 This brown coloured liquor is a combination of spent
25 pulping chemicals, waste wood and a solution of water,

1 chemicals, dyes and metals. This liquor is produced in
2 high volume.

3 For example, an initial drain takes 30
4 minutes with a volume of 75.5 cubic metres would
5 dissolve solids of about 4.82 tonnes. A wash drain
6 takes 45 minutes discharging, 141.5 cubic metres, with
7 approximately 4.3 tonnes of dissolved solids.

8 There are 12 initial drains and 12 wash
9 drains a day. We are not sure whether anyone is really
10 aware of what is in this liquor as it is analysed for
11 sodium and sulfur, about 4,000 milligrams per litre,
12 and 1,650 milligrams respectively during first drain
13 and about a third of that in the washes. We don't know
14 if it is analysed for anything else.

15 In the course of producing paper products
16 many other substances are used that we understand are
17 dangerous. These include sodium hydrosulfite, sodium
18 dithionate, hydrochloric acids, dyes such as basazol,
19 brown, blue, orange and violet tuacryl methane, methic
20 red .3b liquid and crystal violet liquid, liquid javex
21 and red coal tar. Some of these are said to give
22 cancer. We understand that there are furins and
23 dioxins in the colours. One can see plumes of colour
24 going down the river and the amount of sludge is so
25 great that an island of it has formed six miles away

1 down Deer Rapids.

2 One of the main problems with dumping in
3 the river is that it robs the river of oxygen. When
4 the level of oxygen falls too low the fish and other
5 life depended on the river die. The average chemical
6 oxygen demand can be as high as 58,800 milligrams per
7 litre on initial drain. Because the river level drops
8 in the months of July and August we start to have too
9 low of an oxygen level to compensate for the liquor to
10 be dumped.

11 In 1986 and '87 it was decided that the
12 liquor should be disposed of on the Abitibi limits
13 roads to the north, northeast of here all the way from
14 mileage 1 to 20. It was loaded into tanker trucks, two
15 of them operated 24 hours a day dumping this liquor.
16 Unfortunately nobody thought to collect a sample at the
17 time, so we are unable to prove what its chemical
18 composition was.

19 Right after this liquor was dumped on the
20 roads a number of campers complained that the paint was
21 lifting off their vehicles because it was burned off by
22 this stuff. Others complained that they had difficulty
23 getting the stuff off their vehicles. Even some house
24 pets seemed to be affected by it; one dog got sick
25 after drinking the waterholes on the side of the woods.

1 Another camper reported one dog had died by drinking
2 this water.

3 Before this dumping took place it was
4 common to see lots of wildlife such as birds, moose,
5 but none were seen while this dumping took place nor
6 after for a long time. This liquor that we believe is
7 dangerous is gradually washed off the roads and into
8 the soil and when it goes into the streams and lakes,
9 that both the wildlife and humans use.

10 Another dumping that worries us is one
11 that was done at mileage 19 in the sand by a natural
12 spring where people get their drinking water. We are
13 sure that this will seep through the ground and poison
14 the water table. It is our opinion that this is very
15 bad for the water because if you fish down river from
16 the mill a little ways the pike and pickerel have no
17 colours.

18 These are serious problems to us in the
19 north where hunting and fishing are the main hobbies
20 for many people. There are many beautiful places close
21 to home that even our children can't take their bike
22 ride and go fishing. This abuse of land could be
23 prevented if the Ministry of Natural Resources or the
24 Ministry of the Environment would force them to dispose
25 of it in different ways instead of cashing in on the

1 small fines they impose.

2 The Ministry of Natural Resources and
3 Ministry of the Environment should also be required to
4 notify the public when there are spills that could be
5 harmful.

6 Our mill now has a liquid oxygen system
7 for adding oxygen to the river during the summer when
8 the river is low, but what happens if systems fail at
9 some point; will more be put on the forest roads to
10 poison the ground or will they be allowed to dump it in
11 the river?

12 We also see another problem that affects
13 the forests of our communities' health, about 500 pound
14 of sulfur dioxide is blown out of our chimney every
15 day. The acid which forms from moisture and sulfur
16 dioxide spreads beyond the mill to become a local
17 source of acid rain. It is so strong that it affects
18 the concrete around the workplace.

19 It seems to us that if less toxic
20 chemicals and processes were required in our plant,
21 then it would not cause such a strain on our
22 environment. We are truly puzzled that the government
23 allows such a heavy acceptable load on our environment.

24 Thank you.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

1 Whissel.

2 Could you come forward please, I forgot
3 to swear in your evidence before you gave it.

4 CLAUDE WHISSEL, Sworn

5 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any questions
6 for -- oh, excuse me, Mr. Whissel.

7 Are there any questions for Mr. Whissel?

8 Ms. Harvie?

9 MS. HARVIE: Yes, Madam Chair, I have two
10 questions.

11 Mr. Whissel, are you aware that the
12 Abitibi-Price Company is presently under a Ministry of
13 the Environment control order pursuant to the
14 Environmental Protection Act restricting what effluents
15 the company may discharge?

16 MR. WHISSEL: Well, they might be under a
17 certain Act but I guess they're not following what
18 they're supposed to be doing because you still see it
19 out in the river and everything else.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Whissel, could we ask
21 you to sit down just so we can hear you on the
22 microphone. Thank you.

23 MS. HARVIE: Well, Mr. Whissel, have you
24 or anyone else on behalf of the Paperworkers Union
25 lodged any complaints with the Ministry of the

1 Environment where you have seen dumping taking place?

2 Have you complained to the Ministry of
3 Environment.

4 MR. WHISSEL: We did in '86 and '87 try
5 and find out what was on the roads, we never had no
6 answers, whoever did try to get anything on it, or if
7 we did get anything it was very minimal, they wouldn't
8 explain anything.

9 MS. HARVIE: All right. Well, what about
10 this incident involving dumping on page 2.

11 MR. WHISSEL: Yeah, that's what I'm
12 telling you, we did ask. Quite a few people did send
13 things out to get answers but we never got anything
14 back.

15 If we did, it was very minimal, they
16 wouldn't explain anything.

17 MS. HARVIE: All right, thank you.

18 MR. MARTEL: Ms. Blastorah you're not
19 going to get to work this time, but we're going to ask
20 Ms. Harvie to check with her Ministry and maybe we
21 could get some answers to some of the questions.

22 I realize it doesn't come under this
23 particular hearing, I say that, but nonetheless I think
24 it's imperative maybe that MOE take a look at this.

25 There are some serious problems on the

1 surface. I'd like to get an answer from MOE to a
2 number of the issues raised in here, for example,
3 what's occurring with the SO2 daily, the dumping that
4 Mr. Whissel complained about, and if you could get
5 those for us, Ms. Harvie, and then supply the Board and
6 the Union with a copy, then that might resolve some of
7 the concerns they have and the Board would be aware of
8 what MOE is looking at with respect to the matters
9 raised in this brief.

10 MS. HARVIE: Yes, I will do that, Mr.
11 Martel. I will probably have to speak with Mr. Whissel
12 after the hearing to get further details because it may
13 not be evident to Ministry of the Environment on the
14 basis of this material what type of incidents he's
15 referring to exactly, but I will undertake to do that.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Is that agreeable with you,
17 Mr. Whissel, to have a brief conversation with Ms.
18 Harvie and she will endeavour to provide the Board with
19 a history of what took place with respect to your
20 complaints and specifically about the matter of mill
21 effluents prior to the present control order and also
22 with the air emission of SO2?

23 MR. WHISSEL: Okay, thanks.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

25 MR. CASSIDY: Madam Chair?

1 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cassidy.

2 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you. I might ask
3 that Ms. Harvie provide me with a copy of the answer to
4 the undertaking that she intends to draft. As one my
5 clients is Abitibi-Price who seems to be the subject of
6 some of these things of which they have substantial
7 disagreement, but it might be helpful to the process if
8 I were provided with a copy as well.

9 MS. HARVIE: Yes, I will do that, Mr.
10 Cassidy.

11 MR. CASSIDY: Thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Whissel.

13 MR. WHISSEL: Thank you.

14 MADAM CHAIR: The Board would like to
15 call on Mr. Gilles Gagnon who is the Mayor of Hearst.

16 Is Mr. Gagnon here?

17 Good afternoon, Your Worship. We're
18 ahead of schedule.

19 MAYOR GAGNON: Yes, I see that. (handed)

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

21 Mr. Gagnon has given the Board a written
22 submission consisting of--

23 MAYOR GAGNON: It really consists of --

24 MADAM CHAIR: --consisting of four pages
25 as well as information on the Nord-Aski Inc. Frontier

1 Development.

2 MAYOR GAGNON: Yes. These were
3 submissions that were submitted pertaining to the
4 lumber industry a little while back. It's just annexes
5 to my presentation.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Your
7 Worship.

8 PRESENTATION BY MAYOR GAGNON:

9 Members of the Board, ladies and
10 gentlemen.

11 Permettez-moi d'abord de vous souhaiter
12 la plus cordiale bienvenue ici, à Hearst. Nous
13 apprécions et aimerions vous remercier d'avoir choisi
14 Hearst pour une de vos visites "satelites". J'espère
15 que votre séjour sera des plus agréables.

16 Etant au courant que vous avez déjà reçu
17 de nombreuses présentations d'experts de la gestion
18 forestière et que vous en recevrez d'autres aujourd'hui
19 et demain de la part de certains gens de Hearst, je
20 concentrerai donc mes observations sur les aspects
21 économique et social plutôt que du côté technique.

22 J'aimerais commencer ma présentation par
23 une rétrospective historique du développement de
24 l'industrie forestière dans notre région.

25 L'activité économique dans notre coin du

1 pays débute avec la construction des chemins de fer au
2 début du siècle. Des fermiers, surtout Européens,
3 vinrent s'établir et cultiver les terres le long des
4 voies ferrées du Trans Canada.

5 Durant les années '20 et '30, on assiste
6 aux débuts modestes de l'industrie forestière locale.
7 Les scieries établies durant ces années étaient de
8 petite envergure se limitant au sciage du bois
9 provenant de la coupe effectuée par les colons. En
10 effet, les scieries locales n'avaient pas accès aux
11 terres de la couronne. Celles-ci par contre, étaient
12 exploitées par des compagnies américaines qui avaient
13 le capital nécessaire pour s'acquérir les droits de
14 coupe.

15 Toutefois, au milieu des années '30, en
16 tentant de remédier à la crise économique qui
17 sévissait, le gouvernement Ontarien, dans le temps la,
18 accorda des droits de coupe aux petites scieries
19 locales. C'est alors que les scieries fondées par les
20 Fontaine, Lecours, Gosselin, Hamman, Levèsque et
21 plusieurs autres, prennent de plus en plus d'ampleur.
22 Ce fut la venue aussi de nombreux immigrants de la
23 Province de Quebec qui, en s'établissant dans notre
24 région, la dotaient de son caractère francophone.

25 The local forest industry gradually

1 developed from these meager beginnings. In 1960 more
2 than a million feet of dressed lumber was produced
3 every year in the Hearst Region. The industry has
4 always been very dynamic. It has also proven to be
5 quite innovative. While maintaining a very high
6 production of dressed lumber, the industry diversified,
7 producing plywood, presswood, particle board and, a
8 most recent addition, melamine. The industry also
9 furnishes the raw material for a Bio-Shell energy
10 plant, they produce pellets and logs for fireplaces and
11 heat also.

12 One must highlight the fact that the
13 local industry has grown away from multi-nationals that
14 came here to exploit our natural resources for a fast
15 dollar into one with a very proud local history.
16 Access to lumber on Crown land is what permitted the
17 local industry to grow. Today as much as in the past
18 this access is crucial to the industry's survival.

19 La municipalité de Hearst pour sa part,
20 s'est développée côté à côté avec cette industrie.
21 Incorporée en 1922, notre ville a grandi avec
22 l'industrie forestière. Nous avons subi les
23 difficultés de la crise économique et de la guerre,
24 comme nous avons profité des périodes de croissance
25 économique. Les développements de l'industrie

1 forestières et de la communauté de Hearst sont
2 indissolubles.

3 La municipalité, par l'entreprise de sa
4 corporation de développement économique, déploie de
5 nombreux efforts pour encourager le développement
6 d'autres industries. Mais en fait, Hearst demeure
7 toujours une ville à industrie unique dont l'économie
8 repose presque entièrement sur l'industrie du bois.

9 Aujourd'hui, à l'image de l'industrie
10 forestière locale, nous sommes une ville moderne avec
11 des infrastructures très développées; services
12 éducationnelles de la pré-maternelle jusqu'à
13 l'université; infrastructure de routes, d'eau et
14 d'égout modernes et complets; services récréatifs,
15 complexe sportif, nombreux parcs, centre communautaire
16 et culturel; aéroport moderne; et non moindre, logement
17 pour personnes âgées; et cetera. En effet, à valeur
18 monétaire de l'infrastructure municipale actuelle
19 s'élève à plus de \$50,000,000. Ce chiffre ne comprend
20 pas les infrastructures de services de santé, tel gros
21 hôpital au-dessus de \$20,000,000, les écoles et autres
22 services publics des gouvernements fédéraux et
23 provinciaux.

24 Notre industrie locale est dirigée par
25 des gens que nous connaissons, des gens de chez nous.

1 Ce sont des hommes et des femmes que nous rencontrons à
2 l'épicerie, au centre ville, et que nous côtoyons à
3 l'arena.

4 Aujourd'hui, l'industrie forestière,
5 comme toute autre industrie d'exploitation de
6 ressources naturelles, fait face à un enorme défi. En
7 effet, nous devons trouver des façons d'assurer un
8 développement économique "viable"; c'est à dire de
9 façon à ce que nos enfants et les enfants de nos
10 enfants peuvent eux aussi, profiter de la qualité de
11 vie que peut leur apporter l'exploitation forestière.

12 J'aimerais souligner qu'en tant que
13 municipalité, nous sommes tres concernés par le bien
14 être de l'environnement. Nous croyons aussi que
15 l'industrie forestière locale et au niveau de la
16 province, partage aussi cette inquiétude et est prête à
17 déployer les efforts nécessaires afin de relever ce
18 défi. Mais nous devons tenir compte du fait que ce
19 défi doit être relevé alors que l'industrie forestière
20 est durement frappée par la taxe fédérale de 15 pour
21 cent imposée sur le bois d'oeuvre et la valeur
22 croissante du dollar canadien par rapport à la devise
23 américaine.

24 J'aimerais d'ailleurs déposer à la
25 Commission des copies de deux présentations préparées

1 par la municipalité et Nord-Aski Frontier Corporation à
2 l'occasion d'audiences tenues par le caucus du parti
3 libéral/fédéral en février 1989, et qui démontrent
4 l'impact des deux mesures précitées sur l'exportation
5 par l'industrie locale, du bois d'oeuvre aux Etats
6 Unis.

7 J'ai pris connaissance de la position
8 adoptée par l'Ontario Lumbermen Manufacturers
9 Association et appuyée par l'industrie forestière
10 locale. Le Conseil Municipale appuie le système de
11 gestion interactive des ressources proposées par
12 l'industrie forestière. Nous sommes spécialement en
13 faveur des propositions qui permettraient la
14 participation du public dans le développement des
15 façons de gérer nos forêts. Nous appuyons aussi
16 l'approche voulant que les décisions prises en terme de
17 gestion, soient basées sur les données scientifiques
18 sûres.

19 In closing, I would then express that
20 people in our community and northerners in general are
21 people who love the forest and all its amenities. We
22 are dependent on it for our daily bread, our quality of
23 life and livelihood. Furthermore, we firmly believe in
24 multiple use as it provides us with recreation such as
25 hunting, fishing, berry picking, canoeing, so on and so

1 forth.

2 There is a new and fast-growing awareness
3 of the challenge that faces all of us. If we are to
4 preserve our forests and our way of life, it is with
5 confidence that we look forward to a bright and
6 prosperous future for our children. Our local
7 industry, our community and our people have first many
8 challenges in the past from which we have learned many
9 lessons. With a natural instinct to survive, I can
10 assure you that we will face this one with
11 determination, innovation and initiative and, in the
12 ends, together, we will attain everyone's common goal
13 and; that is, a viable economic development based on
14 sound environmental policies.

15 Thank you very much.

16 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
17 Gagnon.

18 Mayor Gagnon's written submission will be
19 Exhibit 1364. And could we also ask you to be sworn
20 in, please.

21 MAYOR GILLES GAGNON, Sworn

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1364: Written presentation submitted by
23 Mayor Gilles Gagnon, Hearst,
 Ontario.

24 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Est-ce qu'il y a
25 des questions pour M. Gagnon?

1 Merci.

2 MR. MARTEL: What is your reaction to the
3 effects of the 15 per cent charge on wood, is it as
4 devastating as I think we are being led to believe as
5 we go from one small municipality to another, is it the
6 same effect here, that the lumber industry is having an
7 awful time?

8 MAYOR GAGNON: You will see from the
9 presentation made that there was a very high percentage
10 of lumber being exported to the United States for
11 instance. That dropped to something, if I remember
12 correctly, close to five per cent.

13 I think the problem was really the
14 differential in the dollar value at that time which was
15 in the 70s and all of a sudden crept up to the 86
16 today, that really was the difference.

17 But the fact is that on top of that they
18 are saddled with the 15 per cent surcharge and on top
19 of all the other bills that the industry has to face
20 today, so it just -- sort of overflows, you know.

21 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

23 Is Roland Cloutier here?

24 Bonjour, M. Cloutier.

25 MR. CLOUTIER: (handed)

1 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci.

2 ROLAND CLOUTIER, Sworn

3 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Cloutier has given the
4 Board a 12-page written presentation. This will be
5 Exhibit 1365.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1365: 12-page written presentation
7 submitted by Roland Cloutier.

8 PRESENTATION BY MR. CLOUTIER:

9 Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, my name is
10 Roland Cloutier, I am a past president of the Hearst
11 Lumbermen's Association and I have been requested to
12 make a submission on their behalf.

13 As you know, there are serious problems
14 in the lumber industry and with these environmental
15 hearings it seems to bring about some more problems
16 that will crop up in the future. The industry is
17 worried that the result will somehow seriously affect
18 their ability to run their business. There already is
19 a serious timber shortage for the mills from the Hearst
20 Forest and any further restrictions or constraints
21 could be very detrimental. We agree that other
22 resources and timber have to be protected in the
23 forest, but we're also concerned that jobs must be
24 protected as well.

25 So I will begin. Like Mr. Gagnon, I will

1 deal a bit with the history and background of the
2 association and the woods industry in the Hearst area.

3 The Hearst Lumbermen's Association came
4 to life in 1953 as a continuance of the Hearst and
5 District Timber Operators Association, a group of
6 American pulpwood companies which at the time and for
7 some several years prior were operating in the Hearst
8 area as pulpwood producers and exporting same to the
9 United States.

10 In 1950 or thereabout the Ontario
11 government banned the export of pulpwood from Ontario
12 resulting in most of those companies leaving the Hearst
13 area and abandonment of the Hearst and District Timber
14 Operators Association.

15 The lumber companies operating locally at
16 the time were divided and no communications existed.
17 The forming of the Hearst Lumbermen's Association
18 brought them together and ultimately worked together on
19 problems which were of a serious nature and common to
20 everyone.

21 Originally the Association was composed
22 of the following sawmills - to give you an example of
23 how many mills there were around Hearst:

24 Polar Lumber with the sawmill in Rogers
25 Township; Fontaine Lumber with a sawmill in Bannerman

1 Township; J. D. Levesque sawmill in Studholme Township
2 (Kabina River) and Ritchie Township; Art Lecours
3 sawmill at Calstock; Fred Lecours, sawmill at Angelina
4 Lake; Eloff Christianson, sawmill north of Mattice;
5 Timber Products Company, sawmill in Nassau Township;
6 Gosselin Lumber, sawmill in Stoddart Township; Canada
7 Forwarding Company, sawmill at Carey Lake; Henry Selin,
8 sawmill at Nassau Lake.

9 In those days mills would be located near
10 the timber supply as logging was done with horses and
11 hauling was with sleighs and tractors. Therefore,
12 distance from the mill to cutting areas was a major
13 factor - each mill would have buildings around the
14 mill, the mill area and several families would reside
15 there.

16 Mills were for the most steam operated
17 and would supply electricity required for the townsite,
18 some sawdust would be utilized for the boilers, slabs
19 were usually burnt in open air while the remaining
20 sawdust would be stockpiled in the yard.

21 Around 1962-63 papermills began accepting
22 chips from sawmills derived from slabs, edgings and
23 trims. This required mills to be electrically driven
24 as a lot of horsepower was required to operate chippers
25 and debarkers. Result: mills closed down in the bush

1 and moved to areas where hydro power was readily
2 available. This also brought a rationalization in the
3 number of mills, which was now as follows:

4 In Hearst: J. D. Levesque, which is
5 presently Custom Sawmill (Hearst) Ltd.; Fontaine Lumber
6 and Polar Lumber, which is presently United Sawmill;
7 Calstock, Fred Lecours and Art Lecours, presently
8 Lecours Lumber.

9 And mills no longer in business: Henry
10 Selin, Eloff Christianson, Timber Products, Gosselin
11 Lumber, Canada Forwarding.

12 During that period of time other firms
13 came in the picture such as Hearst Transport and Lumber
14 Limited, Levèsque Lumber Limited, now part of the
15 Custom Sawmill group, Arrow Timber Company, Deforest
16 Products, Mooseland Timber, part of United Sawmill
17 group, and as well Newaygo Timber Company originally a
18 pulpwood producer built a sawmill in Mead named Newaygo
19 Forest Forest Products Limited and discontinued
20 business, now sells stumpage.

21 It must be kept in mind that in the early
22 days even if the number of mills was high yearly
23 production was very low due to impossibility of
24 requiring timber from the Crown. That is, example, J.
25 D. Levèsque for a mill in Ritchie would have 9,000 cord

1 licence. This would keep any one of today's sawmills
2 in operation for less than one month.

3 Before 1950 only Fontaine Lumber and Art
4 and Fred Lecours had any Crown timber licence, all the
5 others were drawing timber from freehold areas. J. D.
6 Levesque finally acquired a 9,000 cord licence about
7 1985 to operate in Ritchie Township.

8 After further curtailment of pulpwood
9 export, Hearst really became a depressed area as most
10 of the workers were transient workers and as these
11 companies left the area so did they. Fortunately
12 Transcontinental Timber held some freehold townships in
13 the area and sold stumpage as well as another pulpwood
14 company from Calstock, Arrow Timber and Canada
15 Forwarding from Carey Lake. This permitted mills of
16 Selin and J. D. Levèsque to operate with no Crown
17 timber.

18 Those companies exporting pulp now had
19 left the area but still had cutting rights off the
20 Crown, yet the sawmills were not able to obtain any
21 cutting rights from the Crown.

22 The Hearst Lumbermen's Association then
23 began to lobby the Ministry of Natural Resources to
24 look after the lumber industry in Hearst as sawmills
25 were the only industry which was keeping the town alive

1 and unless recognition of this fact was made, Hearst
2 would have great difficulty in surviving.

3 In the meantime about 1965 the work being
4 done by the Hearst Lumbermen's Association on
5 transportation, freight rates, et cetera was recognized
6 by producers in other areas and finally from Hearst
7 emerged the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association
8 which will celebrate its 25th anniversary next year.

9 Around 1965 Transcontinental Timber,
10 which is now Domtar, purchased two more freehold
11 townships and sold stumpage to sawmills. These were
12 the Township of Caithness and and Doherty.

13 Around 1964 the then Ministry of Natural
14 Resources increased the allowable cut to each licensee
15 bringing the volume to the level where it is today,
16 that is, approximately 210,000 cords from the Hearst
17 Forest. And to be noted that the volume drawn from the
18 forest has not increased since that time.

19 In order to preserve that volume and by
20 negotiations between Ministry of Natural Resources and
21 Hearst Lumbermen's Association, additional areas were
22 added to the Hearst Forest in the south end which were
23 previously owned by Abitibi also along the Hornepayne
24 Road and the northwest corner previously licensed to
25 Marathon (now James River).

1 With the evolution of time logging and
2 processing costs increased dramatically, sawmills being
3 tied to a fixed volume had to acquire more efficient
4 and modern equipment both in the woods and in the
5 mills.

6 As this trend continued and new
7 adaptations and changes having been made, the other
8 alternative was to increase volumes and as the Hearst
9 Forest could not support major allowable cut increases,
10 sawmills had to look outside the Hearst Forest for
11 additional sources of timber.

12 Surrounding paper companies had been
13 approached several times for timber but this was always
14 impossible to achieve. Then in 1978 forest management
15 agreements came in the picture. The Hearst Lumbermen
16 tried again to negotiate on the basis of surplus
17 clauses in those agreements and still were unable to
18 get anywhere.

19 Until such time, about 1983, directives
20 were sent by the Ministry of Natural Resources to make
21 certain volumes of timber available to some mills in
22 Hearst. From then on all three mills were able to
23 negotiate limited third party agreements with Spruce
24 Falls and Kimberly.

25 After the Newaygo sawmill closed in 1984

1 that company who was operating on their own freehold
2 decided to sell stumpage to a mill in Hearst. This
3 brings us to the level where sawmills operate at today.

4 It is difficult for the mills as:

5 a) the third party agreements are on a
6 five year basis, renewable unless the licensed company
7 decides it needs the timber itself;

8 b) the Hearst Forest cannot provide more
9 volume as it has been cutting on an accelerated basis
10 (in mature and overmature) the next five-year cycle
11 will provide a quality of timber in the smaller
12 diameter class which is not so satisfactory to mills;

13 c) the removal of good sawlog timber from
14 moose corridors and miscellaneous users will further
15 aggravate the sawlog supply situation;

16 d) the budworm infestation in the south
17 has resulted in a loss to the province and the industry
18 of some 700,000 to one million cords of prime sawlog
19 timber because the industry was not allowed to access
20 it on time.

21 We, the Hearst Lumbermen's Association,
22 believe in and are convinced that if the Town of Hearst
23 was spared extinction it is due to the sawmill
24 industry; first by eventually having access to some
25 Crown timber and being provided with timber by freehold

1 lands and by the ingenuity and foresight of its
2 pioneers in the business.

3 Lumber is the main industry in Hearst,
4 all other activities are related to or derived from
5 lumber. The particle board plant utilizes the shavings
6 from lumber dressing mills, Bio-Shell produces pellets
7 with sawdust and bark from sawmills, several paper
8 mills in Smooth Rock Falls, Marathon, Kapuskasing, St.
9 Catharines, et cetera, derive a good portion of their
10 fibre requirement from Hearst chips.

11 Throughout all this process in the lumber
12 industry in the early 60s, a young man (Yvon Levèsque)
13 developed enough guts and energy to build a plywood
14 plant to operate on poplar, a specie unutilized at the
15 time, went on to develop particle board plant and
16 recently a melamine plant.

17 The particle board was to operate on
18 planer shavings, creating an outlet for a product which
19 the mills could not utilize and were burning at the
20 time.

21 As well, around 1980, after a giant long
22 study by the Hearst lumbermen, the Town of Hearst,
23 Ministry of Energy and others for an energy complex in
24 Hearst utilizing as raw material sawdust and bark from
25 sawmills which were burning some and using the balance

1 for yard stockpiling area, and after a determination
2 that the energy complex would not be viable,
3 negotiations were undertaken with Shell Canada for a
4 pellet plant which became a reality and is supplying
5 pellets to a papermill substituting for natural gas,
6 has expanded to produce Presto or Fireplace logs and
7 this plant now utilizes most of the sawdust and bark
8 produced by the lumber mills, plus some material from
9 the plywood plant and employs 29 people.

10 Every possible effort to make better
11 utilization of the tree has been made by the Hearst
12 mills as opportunities arose.

13 1) From burning slabs in open air
14 burners to manufacturing chips for use in papermills,
15 replacing fibre requirement from standing trees.

16 2) From burning bark and sawdust to
17 supplying the Bio-Shell plant for conversion to pellets
18 ultimately supplementing natural gas.

19 3) From burning shavings to supplying
20 them to a particle board plant for incorporation in the
21 product.

22 4) Major changes in mill equipment to
23 reduce sawdust and improve quality.

24 Enhancement of logging operations has
25 also been introduced by:

1 1) Converting to tree-length operations
2 systems against 16-foot, thereby eliminating a
3 considerable amount of waste in the forest.

4 2) Some firms of changed over to
5 complete mechanical operations, automatically
6 recovering more volume from the same area when compared
7 to conventional cut and skid operations.

8 3) Some are utilizing Rolligon Tires,
9 therefore less soil disturbance.

10 4) Employees now receive better training
11 and education relating to work practices and general
12 environment.

13 As you can see, the woods industry in
14 Hearst has been quite progressive and in so doing has
15 provided some 1,200 jobs in the forest and plants, has
16 dealt with its workers fairly through collective
17 agreements, has contributed financially to the
18 well-being of recreational and institutional projects
19 within the Town and, in so doing, has also managed to
20 make its working environment more safe and secure,
21 leaving its roads available for anyone to use, has
22 followed Ministry of Natural Resources guidelines and
23 requirements for timber harvesting.

24 Although we are in general agreement with
25 reserves along streams, lakes and rivers and present

1 constraints regarding wildlife, we are of the opinion
2 that these should now suffice.

3 Any further constraints affecting the
4 volume of available timber or restrictions on logging
5 activities should be viewed with caution as they may
6 effectively affect the security of employment for the
7 forestry and sawmill workers.

8 Hearst has no mines, no papermill, no
9 other industrial plant except for a few tourists.
10 Should the lumber industry have to curtail or close its
11 operations due to the result of these hearings, then
12 you would probably see a disaster similar to that which
13 happened in some other municipalities when they lost
14 their major industry.

15 I thank you for the attention.

16 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci monsieur.

17 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M. Cloutier?

18 (pas de réponse)

19 I only have one question, sir, and that
20 had to do with the point you made on page 8 with
21 respect to the budworm infestation.

22 MR. CLOUTIER: Yes.

23 MADAM CHAIR: And you are attributing the
24 loss of that sawlog timber to the fact that the
25 industry was not allowed to access it on time?

1 MR. CLOUTIER: Yes.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Is that because there were
3 no roads built into many of the areas that experienced
4 budworm infestation or was the scheduling of cutting
5 and issuance of licences a problem in getting companies
6 into that wood?

7 MR. CLOUTIER: Yeah, that's part of it,
8 but in those days the logging cutting permits were
9 given on a progressive stage, you went into a stand in
10 the following year you progressed further. And as this
11 infestation was about, I would say, about 15 miles
12 south of the then present cutting operations, you could
13 not access it, there was no roads and plans were not
14 changed in those days, you had no forest management
15 agreements in those days and the Ministry at the time
16 was making the plans and that was it.

17 If companies insisted on saying: Well,
18 you know, budworm is on there and trees are dying and
19 as a rule budworm will affect the whited spruce, the
20 nice sawlog timber, well they would tell you: You want
21 to highgrade, that's why you want to go down there for
22 big timber. So you could not access it, and the result
23 is that most of that timber died, not only in the
24 Hearst Forest, on the limits adjacent to the Hearst
25 Forest.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Do you think that situation
2 would be a different one today?

3 MR. CLOUTIER: Yes, because today you
4 have your forest management agreements and the
5 companies make their own plans and they are subject to
6 approval by the Ministry, but if you're aware of the
7 situation, today you would be able to access it.

8 MR. MARTEL: Part of the government
9 policy even at that time was accelerated cuts in areas
10 that were in danger of being lost due to infestation
11 and I'm having difficulty understanding why the
12 Ministry would not follow its own policy then which was
13 to allow accelerated cuts?

14 MR. CLOUTIER: Well, possibly that nobody
15 realized how serious the infestation was. I understand
16 it was sprayed and possibly they felt they would
17 control it, you see.

18 There was a lot of road to be built and I
19 guess the Ministry would have had to pay for the road
20 and they already had built quite a long road down south
21 of Hearst, so probably that was one reason.

22 But the way it was going, you would make
23 a progressive cut in the stand and plans were very
24 difficult to change in those days.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Any other questions?

1 (no response)

2 Thank you very much.

3 Merci.

4 MR. CLOUTIER: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: We will take a short break
6 now for 15 minutes and then we will reconvene to hear
7 the last three speakers who are scheduled for this
8 afternoon and anyone else in the audience who wishes to
9 speak to the Board.

10 Thank you.

11 ---Recess taken at 3:35 p.m.

12 ---On resuming at 3:50 p.m.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Be seated.

14 Is Fernand Guindon here from Malette
15 United Sawmills Limited?

16 Hello, Mr. Guindon.

17 MR. GUINDON: (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

19 Mr. Guindon has submitted to the Board a
20 written submission of three pages and this will be
21 Exhibit 1366.

22 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1366: Three-page written presentation
23 submitted by Fernand Guindon,
Malette United Sawmills Limited.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, sir, could we
25 swear you in?

1 FERNAND GUINDON, Sworn

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

3 PRESENTATION PAR M. GUINDON:

4 Mon nom est Fernand Guindon, directeur
5 général de United Sawmill.

6 1926, année où M. Noe Fontaine installait
7 son premier moulin à scie à Kapuskasing, était une date
8 mémorable pour les descendants Fontaine, car depuis
9 trois générations la famille Fontaine a été reliée à la
10 forêt et au bois de construction. En passant par
11 Hartly en 1928, à Mattice en 1933, à Ryland en 1935, au
12 Lac Ste-Therese en 1940, et à Kabina en 1945, pour
13 enfin s'installer à Hearst en 1964 où nous retrouvons
14 aujourd'hui le moulin actuel.

15 De quatre ou cinq employés qui
16 travaillaient en 1926, United Sawmill emploie
17 aujourd'hui en moyenne 250 travailleurs sur une base
18 annuelle et contribue ainsi à l'économie locale pour
19 plus de \$10,000,000 de salaire par année.

20 Comme toutes les compagnies forestières,
21 nous avons toujours été très conscient de
22 l'environnement et c'est pourquoi nous avons toujours
23 investi dans la nouvelle technologies afin de protéger
24 celle-ci. Nous avons été parmi les premiers à employer
25 les pneus à grande flottaison, les "high flotation

1 tires", sur nos débusqueuses afin de ne pas endommager
2 intuilement le terrain marécageux ou nous devons
3 travailler.

4 Nos opérations forestières sont combinées
5 entre la coupe mécanique à 70 pour cent et coupe
6 conventionnelle à 30 pour cent. United Sawmill produit
7 annuellement 70,000,000 de pieds de bois de
8 construction principalement vendu sur le marché de
9 Toronto et aux Etats-Unis. Conséquemment, nous
10 utilisons 150,000 cordes de pin gris et d'épinette
11 produites dans un rayon de 120 milles ou 200
12 kilomètres. En plus du bois de construction, nous
13 retirons en produit secondaire 80,000 tonnes de copeaux
14 vendues aux moulins de papiers des environs, et
15 approximativement 12,000 tonnes d'écorce et de bran de
16 scie dirigés vers Bio-Shell pour la fabrication de
17 matière à combustion.

18 Nos planures sont ensuite vendues à
19 Levèsque Plywood pour la production de panneaux
20 gaufres. Vous constaterez que United Sawmill est
21 serieusement impliqué dans l'économie de nos ressources
22 naturelles, car rien ne se perd de l'arbre qui est
23 transporté au moulin.

24 De plus, nous travaillons en
25 collaboration et nous sommes partenaire dans la

1 compagnie Hearst Forest Management qui elle se
2 specialise dans l'administration et la régénération des
3 forêts.

4 Enfin, nous travaillons de pair avec les
5 chasseurs, pêcheurs et touristes en leur fournissant
6 accès à nos chemins afin qu'ils puissent profiter de
7 leurs sports préférés. L'année dernière nous avons
8 reconstruit et relevé à nos frais, le pont de la passe
9 a Fontaines, permettant ainsi a nos pêcheurs locaux de
10 se rendre jusqu'aux lacs Hanlan et Fushimi, facilitant
11 aussi l'accès aux propriétaires des chalets
12 environnants. Plusieurs en ont donc profité sans
13 réaliser l'implication et le travail de la compagnie
14 dans ce projet.

15 En un mot, la forêt est la raison d'être
16 de United Sawmill, et par conséquent nous supportons le
17 Ministère des Richesses Naturelles dans ses méthodes de
18 gérer les forêts tout en respectant les lois de
19 l'environnement. Le Ministère propose un programme de
20 gestion qui consiste en une planification à long-terme
21 sur la coupe, la régénération, accès, soins et
22 protection de ses forêts.

23 Merci.

24 "1926" the year Mr. Noe Fontaine
25 installed his sawmill in Kapuskasing is indeed a

1 memorable date for all his descendents, as they have
2 since kept up the family tradition and remained in the
3 lumber and forestry industry.

4 In 1964 after operating several sawmills
5 throughout the region, they finally settled in Hearst
6 where the actual plant is presently located. United
7 today employs an average of 250 workers and, therefore,
8 contributes greatly to local economy with an annual
9 payroll of over \$10-million.

10 We have always been fully aware of the
11 importance of the environment, therefore, special
12 efforts were made to keep up with new technology. We
13 were one of the first to use high flotation tires on
14 skidders so as not to damage the marshy grounds.

15 Moreover, we are partners in the Hearst Forest
16 Management Company who specializes in reforestation.

17 Finally, we cooperate with hunters,
18 fishermen and tourists in our area by allowing them
19 access to our roads. At our expense the bridge at
20 Fontaine Pass was reconstructed last year thereby
21 opening the way for fishermen to reach both Hanlan and
22 Fushimi Lakes and at the same time giving the cottage
23 owners easier access to their properties.

24 In one word, the continuity of the forest
25 is our economy's lifeline, therefore, we support the

1 MNR application to manage Crown land in Ontario base on
2 Class Environmental Assessment legislation.

3 The Ministry proposes a timber management
4 process which includes planning, access, harvesting,
5 regeneration, care and protection of the forest.

6 Thank you.

7 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci, M. Guindon.

8 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
9 Guindon?

10 (pas de réponse)

11 I have a question, and that is the bridge
12 at Fontaine Pass that your company rebuilt, had that
13 bridge fallen apart through age or disuse, or was it a
14 bridge that was removed by the Ministry of Natural
15 Resources to prevent access to that area?

16 MR. GUINDON: No. Well, the bridge was
17 in very bad condition when we first came there and
18 because we were in need of access, or use of that
19 bridge, well we have to lift it up and that made the
20 way easier for all fishermen to use it.

21 MADAM CHAIR: But the bridge hadn't been
22 abandoned by the MNR?

23 MR. GUINDON: It had been abandoned
24 before, yeah.

25 MADAM CHAIR: How many years before you

1 fixed it?

2 MR. GUINDON: I don't know, but I know
3 that it was in very bad condition, we couldn't even --
4 we could hardly cross it with by four by four when we
5 worked on it.

6 MADAM CHAIR: And in that area, was there
7 a tourist operator or anyone who objected to the bridge
8 being rebuilt?

9 MR. GUINDON: No, everybody were --

10 MADAM CHAIR: Everybody wanted it?

11 MR. GUINDON: They were interested in
12 having the bridge rebuilt because we have support from
13 the hunters and fishermen's association, we had support
14 from most of the community, because there was some
15 cottage owner on the other side and they had a hard
16 time going through, crossing of that bridge.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, thank you.

18 MR. MARTEL: I just want to know if you
19 or anyone else gave that fellow Rene Fontaine a job
20 when he came back home?

21 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci, M. Guindon.

22 M. GUINDON: Merci.

23 MADAM CHAIR: The Board will now call on
24 Mr. Marc Levèsque?

25 MR. LEVESQUE: (handed)

1 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci.

2 MARC LEVESQUE,

3 JACQUES CANTIN, Sworn

4 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Levèsque has submitted
5 to the Board a four-page written presentation. This
6 will be Exhibit No. 1367.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1367: Four-page written presentation
8 submitted by Marc Levèsque.

9 PRESENTATION BY MR. LEVESQUE and MR CANTIN:

10 Madam Chair, Mr. Martel, thank you very
11 much for the opportunity to speak before you today.
12 Before I start my presentation, which will be in
13 French, I would like to give you some background about
14 myself.

15 I am the grandson of J. D. Levèsque,
16 founder of Levèsque Lumber in Hearst, the son of Real
17 Levèsque, president and general manager of Levèsque
18 Lumber. My present function at Levèsque Lumber is
19 superintendent of forestry services.

20 I'm the proud father of two children, a
21 boy, a girl. Like them I was born in Hearst and raised
22 here. I have attended Lakehead University and
23 Algonquin College in Ottawa from which I have obtained
24 diplomas in forestry and business.

25 Since 1982 I have been involved in the
Farr & Associates Reporting Inc.

1 family business on a full-time basis, particularly in
2 the forestry sector. I'm also an active member on the
3 Forestry Committee with the Ontario Lumber
4 Manufacturers Association.

5 I would also let my partner introduce
6 himself.

7 JACQUES CANTIN: Mon nom c'est Jacques
8 Cantin, je suis forestier, présentement en emploi de
9 Levèsque Lumber. Je suis natif d'ici - de Hearst.
10 J'ai passé toute ma vie à Hearst sauf les quatre années
11 que j'ai étudié pour avoir mon degré à l'université de
12 Lakehead. Après, je suis revenu à Hearst, j'ai
13 travaillé pour Newaygo Forest Product de 1977 à 1984.

14 Depuis ce temps là, je travaille avec
15 Levèsque Lumber et je dois être forestier et je
16 participe activement dans toutes les planifications des
17 forestiers incluant: La coupe, la sylviculture,
18 l'accès, et d'autre choses qui sont me demander.

19 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci, Monsieur.

20 Est-ce que vous pouvez répétez votre nom,
21 s'il vous plaît.

22 JACQUES CANTIN: Jacques Cantin.

23 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci.

24 M. LEVESQUE: Levèsque Lumber (Hearst)
25 Limited est une entreprise familiale qui débuta dans la

1 region lorsque J.D. Levèsque, fondateur, acheta un
2 planeur à Hearst en 1947.

3 Après avoir opéré dans différentes
4 locations dans la région de Hearst, la compagnie s'est
5 installée à Hearst en 1963.

6 En 1972, un nouveau moulin est construit
7 et par la suite en 1979, un nouveau planeur et slip
8 automatique.

9 A son début, Levesque Lumber employait a
10 peu pres dix personnes et de nos jours, la compagnie
11 emploie 450 personnes incluant les employés de la
12 compagnie et les contracteurs à plein temps.

13 En 1989, la compagnie avait un chiffre
14 d'affaire de \$28,000,000 dont environ \$25,000,000 a
15 circulé dans la région de Hearst en salaires et
16 services.

17 Nous produisons environ 95,000,000 de
18 pieds de bois par année; 100,000,000 de tonnes seches
19 de copeaux; 20,000 tonnes seches de planure; et 50,000
20 tonnes seches de brin de scie et d'écorse.

21 La production de bois de sciage est 50
22 pour cent construction et 50 pour cent industriel.
23 Présentement 85 pour cent de notre production annuelle
24 est distribuée dans le sud de L'Ontario, et 18 pour
25 cent sur le marché-Américain, et 2 pour cent sur le

1 marché du moyen-Orient.

2 Notre production de bois de sciage est
3 distribué par chemin de fer sur l'Algoma Central
4 environ 700 wagons annuellement, et par camion-remorque
5 avec environ 1,000 charges par année. Avant
6 l'introduction de la taxe de 15 pour cent aux
7 Etat-Unis, 85 pour cent de notre production allait aux
8 Etats-Unis. Nos copeaux de bois sont distribués à
9 travers l'Ontario et le nord des Etats-Unis.

10 Spruce Falls Power & Paper de Kapuskasing
11 utilise 50 pour cent de notre production, tandis que
12 Quebec & Ontario Paper de Thorold, Ontario utilise 15
13 pour cent de notre production; Kimberly Clark de
14 Terrace Bay utilise 10 pour cent; et Consolidated
15 Papers de Wisconsin Rapids au Michigan, 15 pour cent.
16 Nous expédions aussi en plus petit volume à Domtar -
17 Red Rock, Abitibi - Thunder Bay et Iroquois Falls, le
18 dernier 10 pour cent de notre production.

19 Nos copeaux sont distribués: 75 pour
20 cent par camion-remorque ou 4,166 charges annuellement
21 et 25 pour cent par chemin de fer ou 625 wagons
22 annuellement.

23 Nos planures de bois sont expédiées chez
24 Levèsque Plywood par voie de pipeline souterraine.
25 Elle servent à la production de panneaux particules.

1 Notre brin de scie et écorse sont
2 expédiés par camion-remorque à Bio-Shell, environ 2,500
3 charges annuellement. Ils servent à la production de
4 granule de bois et de bûches pour foyer. Ces bûches
5 sont vendues en grande quantité dans le sud de
6 l'Ontario. Chaque mètre cube de bois apporté au moulin
7 est utilisé.

8 Pour alimenter la scierie, nous obtenons
9 le bois de trois différentes sources. La plus grande
10 partie de notre bois parvient du terrain de la
11 Couronne. Nous opérons sous trois contrats de tiers
12 parti dont: Les limites de Spruce Falls; le Gordon
13 Cousins Forest; Hearst Forest Management Inc; Quebec &
14 Ontario Paper. Nous opérons également sur le terrain
15 privé de la Newaygo Forest Products, et nous achetons
16 sur le marché ouvert. De tout ces différents
17 arrangements, nous récoltons en gros 200,000 cordes, ou
18 481,000 mètre cube annuellement. Le bois parvient d'un
19 rayon de 300 miles, ou 486 kilometres à la ronde.

20 Notre opération forestiere comprend 40
21 équipes de deux hommes qui font la coupe et le
22 débusquage pourqu'ensuite sept ébrancheuses fassent
23 l'ébranchage et le démélage de la pulpe. De là, le
24 bois est acheminé à la scierie et le bois trop petit
25 pour le sciage est acheminé au moulin de pâtes et

1 papier pour y être vendu ou échangé pour des billes de
2 bois de sciage. Nous échangeons ou vendons à peu pres
3 20,000 cordes ou 50,000 mètre cube annuellement avec
4 les moulins de pâtes et papier.

5 Nos propre opérations récoltent 160,000
6 cordes ou 385,000 mètre cube annuellement. Le dernier
7 40,000 cordes ou 96,000 mètre cube est produit par
8 différents contracteurs dans la région de Hearst. Le
9 charroyage de bois sur toutes nos opérations est fait à
10 l'aide de contracteur ou "Owner-Operator".

11 La construction des chemins est fait en
12 partie avec les équipements de la compagnie et aussi
13 avec l'aide de contracteurs. La sylviculture auquel
14 on nous participons comme les tiers parti avec Spruce
15 Falls, Hearst Forest Management Inc., est fait à l'aide
16 des contracteurs.

17 Depuis 1980, nous participons directement
18 dans la gestion de la forêt avec le programme FMA.
19 Pour opérer sous ce programme, nous avons des gens qui
20 sont entraînés, licenses et qui ont de l'expérience
21 avec ce programme de gestion forestier en Ontario.
22 Nous travaillons en collaboration avec la Spruce Falls,
23 Hearst Forest Management Inc., Quebec & Ontario Paper,
24 le Ministère des Richesses Naturelles, les
25 opérateurs-touristiques, les trappeurs, les chasseurs,

1 et les environnementalistes pour préparer nos plans de
2 gestion à court et à long terme.

3 Par exemple, nous avons discuté de nos
4 plans annuels de coupe avec des trappeurs locales
5 concernant notre horaire de coupe. Afin de répondre
6 aux préoccupations des opérateurs-touristiques, nous
7 avons discuté et modifier notre arrosage aérien, nous
8 avons aussi discuté et modifié notre construction de
9 chemin-maître et secondaire sur une base annuelle et à
10 long terme. Nous avons aussi modifier des réserves de
11 rivières et de lacs et mis à l'horaire des coupes pour
12 satisfaire les trappeurs, les opérateurs-touristiques
13 et autres. Nous nous sommes aussi déplacé pour aller
14 rencontrer et discuter de nos plans a long terme autour
15 de Parc Missinaibi avec FON, Wilderness Canoe
16 Association, et d'autres groupes.

17 Nous croyons à la gestion forestière
18 saine et pratique, et nous faisons de notre mieux en se
19 servant de tous les outils possibles pour atteindre ce
20 but. Notre communauté en dépend pour que le bien-être
21 de notre population environnante soit maintenue à
22 perpétuité. Il est très important que notre source de
23 bois soit abordable pour garantir notre survie si nous
24 voulons protéger notre investissement dans le nord.
25 Nous nous devons de faire les choses de façon saine

1 envers l'environnement.

2 En quelques mots, Levèsque Lumber croyons
3 sincèrement à l'utilisation multiple de la forêt en
4 Ontario, et à la gestion forestière qui y est
5 présentement pratiquée.

6 Merci beaucoup.

7 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
8 Levèsque.

9 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
10 Levèsque?

11 (pas de reponse)

12 I have a question. Have you received any
13 complaints from trappers about logging operations
14 generally and the sort of -- do you think that trapping
15 can exist with logging operations; has that been your
16 experience, that the two can go together?

17 MR. LEVESQUE: We have in the past during
18 the timber management planning procedure which are
19 taking place right now on the Gordon Cosens Forest
20 through the Hearst FMA during annual plans dealt with
21 trappers that have some concerns with access, reserves,
22 the time we were cutting in a certain area, and I have
23 come to some general consensus on how we would and when
24 we would operate in these general locations which they
25 also operate.

Cantin

1 MADAM CHAIR: And while your operations
2 are taking place they are able to work their trap
3 lines?

4 MR. LEVESQUE: Yes.

5 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci.

6 M. LEVESQUE: Merci beaucoup.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. John Smart here?

8 Mr. Smart?

9 MR. SMART: (handed)

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

11 Mr. Smart has given the Board a written
12 presentation consisting of five pages and
13 correspondence with the Ministry of Natural Resources
14 dated January 1st, 1983; a second piece of
15 correspondence with respect to the Hornepayne Economic
16 Development Committee; and a third piece of
17 correspondence dated August 9th, 1988 with respect to
18 Retzloff Resources Corporation corresponding with the
19 Ministry of Tourism and Recreation.

20 JOHN SMART, Sworn

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Smart.

22 This will be Exhibit 1368.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1368: Five-page written presentation
24 submitted by John Smart with
correspondence re MNR dated
25 January 1st, 1983; correspondence
re Hornepayne Economic

1 Development Committee, and
2 correspondence dated August 9th,
3 1988 re Retzloff Resources
4 Corporation and Ministry of
5 Tourism and Recreation.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, I was
7 wondering, the correspondence with the Ministry of
8 Natural Resources, is that from Mr. Smart to the
9 Ministry or the other way around?

10 MADAM CHAIR: This is January 31st, 1983
11 correspondence?

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: That is to a Mr. Morris
14 Olivier from the Hearst District Manager.

15 PRESENTATION BY MR. SMART:

16 Madam Chair and Mr. Martel, I thank you
17 for the opportunity to speak today. My name is John
18 Smart and I'm an outfitter, a fly-in tourist outfitter
19 and I would like to present today a perspective of just
20 what we're all about and what we require.

21 It's a well-known fact that the small
22 business entrepreneur is part of the backbone of the
23 Canadian economy. At this moment in time many of the
24 small towns in northern Ontario are embarked on a
25 frantic search for businesses that will help the local
economy and keep the town alive. Many of the large
companies that the towns relied upon have either

1 exhausted the area's natural resources and moved on or
2 have been forced to automate at the cost of jobs to
3 remain competitive in the marketplace.

4 I'm writing this letter because I believe
5 that a viable business that operates off of a
6 sustainable resource is being sacrificed as the price
7 to be paid for the maintenance of the forest industry
8 which takes another 60 to 80 years to renew the
9 resource that perhaps is being exhausted. The business
10 I'm referring to is the fly-in tourist outfitter.

11 Hornepayne is one of the many small towns
12 with a float plane air service. Over 7,000 tourists a
13 year have used Hornepayne as a base to fly into the
14 various resorts in the area. Statistics indicate the
15 that the average fly-in tourist will spend between \$800
16 to a thousand dollars in the north before returning
17 home. This adds up to \$7-million a year just for the
18 tourist coming through Hornepayne which is a town of
19 less than 2,000 people. The Town of Hornepayne
20 recognizes the importance of our industry as a
21 contributor to the local and regional economy and fully
22 supports this.

23 I have included a copy of the recent
24 letter from the Hornepayne Economic Development
25 Committee to Mr. Dave Scott the District Manager of

1 Hearst MNR.

2 Should I read that, Madam Chair, or just
3 have that as a reference there?

4 MADAM CHAIR: You can read it if you wish
5 Mr. Smart.

6 MR. SMART: Okay. The letter is
7 addressed to Mr. Scott and it's from Hornepayne
8 Economic Development Committee in Hornepayne.

9 "At our meeting of July 12th, 1990 it was
10 brought to our attention that there is
11 still pressure being applied on your
12 department to open roads into lakes--"

13 FROM THE AUDIENCE: (inaudible)

14 MR. SMART: Pardon me?

15 MADAM CHAIR: Please continue, Mr. Smart.

16 MR. SMART: "--where fly-in tourist
17 establishments operate. Through a
18 resolution duly passed, you are hereby
19 advised that the Hornepayne Economic
20 Development Committee vehemently opposes
21 any access to our tourist outfitters by
22 the general public without the need to
23 fly in and use the tourist facilities on
24 the lakes in question.

25 Therefore, we respectfully request

1 that any correspondence, applications or
2 minutes of meetings held in the past or
3 present in regard to this issue shall be
4 made available to the Hornepayne Economic
5 Development Committee without further
6 delay.

7 Further, we also request that any
8 future meetings in this regard that our
9 committee be invited to attend and be
10 able to voice our concerns.

11 Furthermore, we request your
12 attendance at our next meeting scheduled
13 for July 25th, 1990 at 7:30 p.m."

14 A fly-in tourist resort is a unique
15 tourism destination that few developed countries in the
16 world can offer because they have already destroyed the
17 wildnerness.

18 Each year thousands of American tourists
19 drive to numerous small towns in the north to charter
20 air services with float planes to take them into lakes
21 and inaccessible areas of our northland. Why do they
22 drive 600 or a thousand miles to do this when they have
23 increasingly plentiful fishing in the Great Lakes close
24 to home?

25 They are looking for a unique wildnerness

1 experience with scenic lakes and trees, good fishing,
2 and an opportunity to see moose, bear, beaver, otter,
3 eagles and other wildlife in their natural habitat.
4 And for most of them it's a much needed opportunity to
5 get away from the daily stress of jobs and city living
6 with its phones, crowds et cetera. This is why they
7 come north to a fly-in resort.

8 If these fly-in lakes are accessed by
9 clearcutting and logging roads, what the tourist came
10 here for will be gone and they can save themselves a
11 long drive and find good fishing south of the border
12 and if this happens, both the fly-in operator and the
13 town they flew out of will be the loser.

14 Nine years ago my family and I invested
15 our savings in a fly-in resort on Granitehill Lake.
16 The camp consisted of seven older cabins and a partially
17 finished lodge offering the housekeeping plan. Over
18 the next six years with encouragement of the Ontario
19 government's Ministry of Tourism we borrowed several
20 thousands dollars to upgrade the business. We
21 completely renovated each cabin, added showers, hot and
22 cold running water, new docks were built and new motors
23 and boats were purchased.

24 The lodge was finished and a fully
25 equipped kitchen and dining room was added. In the

1 last three years we have built and furnished four new
2 American plan units as well as new staff quarters. All
3 of the materials and equipment was flown in at
4 considerable expense. No trails were used or cut from
5 old logging roads to bring equipment in. We advertised
6 Granitehill Lodge as accessible only by air and we are
7 not willing to compromise.

8 In conjunction with the renovation and
9 upgrading of our facility we took an inventory of
10 Granitehill Lake. With the help and guidance of the
11 MNR, a creel census was taken and for 1982 and '83 we
12 had our fishermen fill out fishing diaries recording
13 species of fish, size, quantity and number of hours
14 spent fishing.

15 As a result of this study and at our own
16 expense we initiated the following lake management
17 program. In '84 we requested that the Ministry of
18 Natural Resources post the river adjoining Obakamiga
19 Lake and Granitehill Lake be posted as a sanctuary with
20 no fishing between May and June 15th to protect the
21 spawners.

22 In '85 Granitehill completed its fish
23 hatchery and released over 600,000 pickerel fry into
24 the lake. In '86 we cleaned and renovated six spawning
25 beds. In '87 we initiated a catch and release program

1 requesting that our guests release all pickerel over
2 three pounds and all northern over seven pounds. The
3 catch and release program initially cost us some
4 fishermen who didn't want to go along with the program,
5 but they have been replaced with more
6 conservation-minded customers.

7 We have invested a great deal of time and
8 money in the upgrading and renovation of Granitehill
9 and now have a full service American plan fly-in resort
10 with a tourism Ontario four star rating and a 65 per
11 cent repeat customer base. Some of the old customers
12 who have been fishing Granitehill Lake for 20 years
13 tell us the pickerel fishing has never been better, so
14 our lake fisheries management is proving successful.

15 Unfortunately, the ultimate success and
16 survival of the fly-in outfitter is not based on
17 whether he can provide the product that will bring the
18 tourist to the north and have him return with friends
19 again and again, we are continually looking over our
20 shoulder to see which logging road is going to provide
21 access to our local lake and put us out of business.

22 In nine years of attending MNR meetings
23 that would supposedly lead to the protection of the
24 fly-in outfitter and a more equitable sharing of the
25 resources, I can honestly say that my business is in

1 more jeopardy today due to clearcutting and logging
2 roads than it was nine years ago.

3 Granitehill Lake along with other tourism
4 lakes has been named a designated tourism lake which is
5 supposed to separate them from other lakes by allowing
6 access to them only by traditional means.

7 In talking to management at our district
8 MNR office I cannot get a consensus of opinion on just
9 what constitutes traditional access. The problem only
10 gets worse as you talk to other district offices.

11 Signs have been posted and gates erected
12 to deny access to tourism designated lakes. These
13 signs have been ignored or destroyed, the gates have
14 been torn down.

15 Last year a local newspaper carried a
16 picture of a group of Dubreuilville residents tearing
17 down a gate erected by the MNR. The spokesman for the
18 group stated that he would tear down any other gate
19 that denied him the right to fish. No fines were
20 imposed or charges laid. Even if fines had been
21 imposed, the fines for accessing a tourism designated
22 lake are so small they are not a deterrent.

23 The Hearst District MNR has no boat
24 caching policy which means that if a trail is cut to a
25 tourism designated lake a boat can be left on the shore

1 of a lake to be used at will; a bear outfitter can cut
2 a trail to the lake if it's in his area - this goes the
3 same for a trapper.

4 Considering all of the foregoing, the
5 Hearst MNR feels it quite reasonable to allow cutting
6 to within 300 metres of Granitehill Lake and is of the
7 opinion that our fly-in tourism resort is adequately
8 protected which is total nonsense.

9 The fact is that as logging roads come
10 closer to tourism designated lakes conflicts with area
11 residents increase as they gain access to fly-in lakes.

12 I have attached a copy of a letter
13 written in 1983 from a previous Hearst District Manager
14 to a neighbouring outfitter. It quotes the statistics
15 on White Lake and Opasitika Lake showing the dramatic
16 decline in the fishery once lakes were accessed by
17 road.

18 I quote the closing paragraph of this
19 letter:

20 "Commercial tourism operators must be
21 able to offer quality fishing to attract
22 and hold their clientele. They are also
23 marketing a fly-in experience in a remote
24 setting. Direct road access would
25 destroy all of the foregoing."

1 I have also included a copy of a page
2 form MNR's Timber Management Guidelines for the
3 Protection of Tourism Values, under Remoteness:

4 "A given tourist lodge will either have
5 it or not; if it doesn't, it will more
6 than likely fail. Would cutting to
7 within 300 metres of a lake be considered
8 as maintaining remoteness?"

9 I believe that after spending six months
10 in the wilderness catering to tourists and two months
11 attending sports shows for the last nine years and
12 listening to what people are looking for in a fly-in
13 wilderness vacation, I should know what keeps them
14 coming back.

15 The following are the basic requirements
16 necessary to maintain a viable fly-in tourist business:

17 1) No logging should come closer than 3
18 kilometres to tourist designated lakes and all skylines
19 should be preserved.

20 2) Traditional access for Granitehill
21 Lake in the Hearst District should be existing
22 waterways, Highways 11, 17, and 631. By no means
23 should any logging road be used no matter how old.

24 3) Outfitters should be given a 20-year
25 lease on a lake similar to the timber companies. Can

1 you imagine going to the bank with a one-year land use
2 permit to borrow money to improve your business?

3 4) Modified silviculture methods should
4 be used in areas of heavy tourism use, replanting
5 should be no later than one year after cutting and we
6 should declare a moratorium on all cutting near
7 designated tourism lakes until the above issues are
8 resolved.

9 Should the MNR find these suggestions
10 unacceptable and decide that if they know more about
11 what makes a successful fly-in business than the
12 operator does and they decide to continue on their
13 present course, either MNR or the timber company should
14 be prepared to buy the outfitter out at a fair market
15 value as the current timber management policies will
16 cause the decline and eventual extinction of the fly-in
17 operator.

18 Thank you very much.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Sharp --
20 excuse me, Mr. Smart. I'm notorious for mispronouncing
21 names and getting them all mixed up.

22 Does anyone in the audience have a
23 question for Mr. Smart? (no response)

24 I have one question, and that is on page
25 4 in the first paragraph you refer to traditional

1 access.

2 MR. SMART: Yes.

3 MADAM CHAIR: To what are you referring?

4 MR. SMART: Well, when we first took over
5 the lake there were no logging roads anywhere close by
6 and so we had to fly in, but there were waterways that
7 could lead to that lake and people would use canoes and
8 portage and come through and they still do, and that is
9 just fine, that's a traditional access.

10 But to use logging roads to bring in 4 by
11 4s unload a ATC vehicle and then tow a boat in through
12 a trail maybe cut by a trapper or a bear outfitter, is
13 not what I call legal. That's what's happening.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

15 MR. SMART: Traditional means should be
16 the highways I mentioned and waterways. There has
17 always been access to these lakes somewhere, but it was
18 difficult.

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
20 much.

21 Is there anyone else in the audience this
22 afternoon who would like to speak to the Board?

23 (no response)

24 All right. We will adjourn this
25 afternoon's session and we will begin the meeting this

Cantin

1 -evening at seven o'clock.

2 Thank you.

3 MS. HARVIE: Madam Chair, I have -- I
4 don't know how to use this microphone.

5 I have one small thing I would like to
6 comment on. I spoke with Mr. Whissel of the Canadian
7 Paperworkers Union during the break and apparently
8 complaints made to the Ministry of the Environment
9 Office in Timmins were made by telephone and not in
10 writing and Mr. Whissel was not sure who made the calls
11 or who at the Ministry of Environment dealt with them
12 and he's not even sure when the calls were made, except
13 that he thinks they took place some time in 1986 or
14 1987.

15 The MOE District Manager from Timmins,
16 Mr. Cook, who is here with me today advises me that his
17 office may have some difficulty in tracking down the
18 complaints under these circumstances, and so while we
19 will certainly make our best efforts to provide a
20 complete response to the Board's request for an
21 undertaking, I just wanted to advise you of some of the
22 difficulties we may face.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Harvie. Do
24 what you can.

25 MS. HARVIE: Thanks.

Cantin

1 MR. CASSIDY: - Madam Chair, I just have a
2 small administrative matter as well.

3 I understand the Board has accepted an
4 invitation to visit a sawmill tomorrow in town and I'm
5 delighted with that, as I have expressed invitations in
6 the past, and the tour I understand will commence
7 tomorrow morning at 10:00 a.m. and Mr. Jules Fournier
8 who you will be hearing from later in your visit here
9 is prepared to lead the tour, and I understand that he
10 has arranged for transportation to leave from your
11 hotel tomorrow morning at 10:00 a.m. sharp. The tour
12 will last at the most an hour and a half and then
13 return you to your hotel.

14 And, in addition, there will be space
15 available for any of the other major parties who wish
16 to send a representative, if they could please speak to
17 me upon conclusion of today's events.

18 And I just might indicate just by way of
19 background that the mill you will be touring is the
20 Lecours Lumber Mill which in the past three years has
21 undergone over \$2-million in modernization and it will
22 be of interest to you because you have not yet seen a
23 mill that produces random length lumber which is what
24 this mill is demonstrating to you.

25 Thank you.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cassidy.

2 Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

3 ---Recess taken at 4:35 p.m.

4 ---On resuming at 7:10 p.m.

5 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Bonsoir mesdames
6 et messieurs, je vous souhaite la bienvenue à la
7 deuxieme assemblée de l'audience sur la gestion du bois
8 d'oeuvre à Hearst. Et je vous remercie d'être venus
9 aujourd'hui.

10 On peut obtenir les récepteurs dans cette
11 chambre.

12 Welcome to the second session of the
13 Timber Management Hearing in Hearst and I will be
14 giving my introductory remarks in French, and we have
15 headsets that are available from the table in the back
16 of the room if you wish to listen to the presentations
17 in English or in French.

18 Mon collègue ici présent, M. Eli Martel,
19 n'a pas besoin d'une longue présentation. M. Martel
20 est bien connu en Ontario. Il a défendu pendant 20 ans
21 les intérêts du nord de l'Ontario à l'assemblée
22 législatif. La Commission est honorée de sa
23 participation à l'audience sur la gestion du bois
24 d'oeuvre. Mon nom est Anne Koven et je préside à cette
25 audience.

1 La Commission bénéficie du concours de
2 Janet Martell, who is standing in front.
3 Adressez-vous à elle a la fin de la séance si vous
4 avez des questions au sujet de la Commission des
5 Evaluations Environnementales ou au sujet du processus
6 d'évaluation.

7 M. Martel et moi sommes membres de la
8 Commission des Evaluations Environnementales et avons
9 été nommés par le gouvernement de la province pour un
10 mandat de trois ans.

11 Vous vous demandez sûrement: En quoi
12 consiste notre travail? Il consiste en gros à
13 recueillir des témoignages. Nous faisons cela depuis
14 deux ans, principalement à Thunder Bay. Nous avons
15 accumulé plus de 200 jours d'audiences et près de
16 40,000 pages de transcriptions. Nous prévoyons
17 également tenir d'autres assemblées comme celle-ci dans
18 autres communautés de la province.

19 Nous entendrons ici des témoignages au
20 sujet du projet présenté par le Ministère des Richesses
21 Naturelles en matière de planification de la gestion du
22 bois d'oeuvre en Ontario. Nous avons pour guide la
23 lois sur les Evaluations Environnementales; celle-ci
24 nous indique comment en arriver à une décision.

25 Nous allons entendre tous les témoignages

1 et prendre en compte la portée globale des impacts sur
2 l'environnement de l'entreprise. Nous pourrions ensuite
3 décider d'autoriser, ou non, cette entreprise. Nous
4 savons qu'il s'agit d'un processus complexe.

5 Il n'est pas facile de ce lever dans une
6 salle comme celle-ci et de faire connaître son point de
7 vue. Nous espérons que vous ne serez pas intimidé.
8 Sachez que nous écouterons tout ce que vous avez à
9 dire, que nous examinerons toutes les preuves et que
10 notre décision finale démontrera toutes les
11 observations qui ont été exprimées.

12 Notre façon de procéder est simple, mais
13 j'aimerais revoir la marche à suivre avec vous. Nous
14 appelons d'abord les personnes qui ont communiqué avec
15 nous après la parution de l'avis d'audience dans le
16 journal. Nous entendons ensuite les témoignages de
17 quiconque désire s'adresser à la Commission. Il vous
18 suffit de vous avancer vers notre table et nous vous
19 assermentierons.

20 Toutes les personnes dans la salle peut
21 poser des questions sur ce qui est dit. Il se peut que
22 M. Martel et moi-mêmes vous posions quelques questions
23 pour mieux comprendre votre témoignage.

24 Plusieurs parties ou groupes témoignent
25 devant nous de façon régulière. Certains sont ici dans

1 la salle. Je vais vous les présenter. Ainsi, vous
2 saurez quel intérêts ils défendent.

3 Catherine Blastorah représente le
4 Ministère des Richesses Naturelles; Paul Cassidy
5 représente l'Ontario Forest Industries Association et
6 L'Association des Manufacturiers de Bois de Sciage de
7 l'Ontario; Dr. Terry Quinney est membre de l'Ontario
8 Federation of Anglers & Hunters; et Betsy Harvie
9 représent le Ministère de l'Environnement. Quelqu'uns
10 ont déjà présente leur témoignages devant la
11 Commission.

12 Vous pouvez également nous laisser une
13 mémoire écrite auquel nous assignerons un numéro pour
14 nos dossiers. Tout ce qui sera dit aujourd'hui sera
15 documenté. Une transcription sera faite des
16 informations et des témoignages recueillis. Nos
17 sténographes judiciaires sont Beverley Dillabough et
18 Eddie Dugas. On peut obtenir une transcription des
19 audiences de la bibliothèque à Hearst.

20 Il y a également des traducteurs dans la
21 salle. Ils sont; Fabrice Cadieux, Roland Henri et
22 Andre Moreau.

23 Je vous remercie encore une fois d'être
24 venus à cette audience. Permettez-moi de commencer les
25 présentations.

1 This evening we are going to call on Mr.
2 Donald Bisson first and he is with Levèsque Plywood.

3 MR. BISSON: (handed)

4 MADAM CHAIR: Hello. Thank you.

5 DONALD BISSON, Sworn

6 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Bisson has submitted to
7 the Board a five-page written submission and we will
8 give this No. 1369.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1370: Five-page written presentation
10 submitted by Donald Bisson,
 Levesque Plywood Limited.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, I am sorry to
12 interrupt. We did mark before the Affidavit of John
13 Dadds.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, thank you very much,
15 Ms. Blastorah.

16 The Affidavit of John Dadds for notice of
17 the publication of the hearing in Hearst was given
18 Exhibit No. 1369 and so Mr. Bisson's exhibit is 1370.

19 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1369: Affidavit of Service of John
20 Dadds re notice of Public Hearing
 in Hearst.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

22 PRESENTATION PAR M. BISSON:

23 Je suis ici ce soir à titre d'une
24 industrie forestière qui est extrêmement concernée sur
25 l'avenir de notre gestion à forêt. Alors, nous vous

1 remercions de l'opportunité d'exprimer nos opinions et
2 aussi de faire connaître notre compagnie.

3 Levèsque Plywood Limited is a privately
4 owned company, owns and operates an integrated plywood
5 plant started in 1962, a particle board plant started
6 in 1970, and a melamine plant opened in 1988. Today,
7 still under the same ownership, the company employs 320
8 individuals in its operations in Hearst, Ontario.

9 In the plywood plant we manufacture
10 industrial sanded plywood panels used in the furniture
11 industry. The annual production, 575 truckloads or
12 690,000 4 by 8 sheets is marketed in Canada and in the
13 United States.

14 Our total roundwood requirement is
15 harvested in a radius of approximately 120 miles around
16 Hearst.

17 Levèsque's own cutting crews select cut
18 approximately 30,000 cords of aspen/poplar peeler logs
19 annually and purchase the balance of 5,000 cords from
20 area contractors.

21 The harvesting is done mainly on Crown
22 lands under a licence agreement with the Ministry of
23 Natural Resources. Operations in the forest are
24 conducted in a traditional cut and skid fashion after
25 the conifer operators have extracted the jack pine and

1 spruce trees. For all of our planning, we work in
2 close collaboration with the Hearst Forest Management
3 Incorporated.

4 All aspen/poplar logs are hauled to mill
5 site in Hearst where veneer is produced for the
6 manufacturing of plywood, bark sold to Bio-Shell for
7 wood pellets, offcuts sold as wood chips to pulp and
8 paper industry, and bolt cores sold as landscaping
9 timber. Nothing is wasted from the logging hauled to
10 the mill. At millsite 200 employees are involved in
11 the handling, processing and shipping.

12 The particle board plant. As in the
13 plywood plant, the particle board panels are
14 manufactured for the furniture industry. A total of
15 1,100 truckloads or 1,000,100 4 by 8 panels are sold in
16 Canada and the States annually.

17 The plant utilizes a hundred per cent of
18 its fibre requirements of softwood shavings produced by
19 local sawmills. A total of 65,000 tonnes or 4,333
20 truckloads of wood shavings are hauled to millsite from
21 five Hearst and area mills on an annual basis. The
22 fibre requirement for this operation is totally
23 dependent on the area sawmills.

24 Reduced activity in the sawmill sector
25 translates in a direct reduction in the particle board

1 volumes. In Hearst over 80 employees handle the
2 hauling, processing and shipping of the product.

3 The third plant, the melamine plant built
4 in 1987 has a capacity to produce over a million 4 by 8
5 panels per year or a thousand truckloads, again used in
6 the furniture manufacturing sector. This plant
7 presently employs 15 persons in its operations. In its
8 entirety the operations in Hearst employ over 320
9 workers to produce in excess of 2,400,000 4 by 8 panels
10 per year.

11 Our integrated operations, much like the
12 area sawmills, are highly labour intensive. The total
13 gross sales dollars are nearly all reinvested in the
14 community as opposed to other manufacturing facilities
15 who purchase a high proportion of components from
16 outside.

17 Our industry is involved from stump to
18 dump. Harvesting, transformation, manufacturing and
19 shipping. Consequently the tree is the only and true
20 vital component for our existence.

21 Levèsque Plywood Limited as other wood
22 product industries in Hearst are true corporate
23 citizens in every sense of the word. The company is
24 managed by the two owners who reside in Hearst, have
25 raised their families in Hearst, invested all of their

1 resources and time in Hearst, and intend themselves and
2 their children to continue to invest and live in the
3 area. For themselves and their employees the forest is
4 their working and recreational environment.

5 Having said this, it becomes obvious that
6 the company strives for a continuous and predictable
7 supply of timber while, at the same instance, strives
8 for a continuing multiple use of our Crown lands.

9 The owners and employees have made a
10 decision to live and raise their families in the Hearst
11 area despite all the negatives that are usually
12 associated with small northern Ontario communities, and
13 I note here: Mosquitoes, absence of certain urban
14 amenities, cultural facilities, weather conditions, et
15 cetera. People live here because they want to live
16 here.

17 Owners and employees foremost goal is to
18 provide a healthy standard of living for themselves and
19 their children. In order to achieve and main this
20 uppermost primary objective, there is a need for sound
21 management practices. The only raison d'etre for
22 Hearst is the forest, and with no harvesting in Hearst
23 there simply is no Hearst.

24 Everything in this community and
25 surrounding communities, Mattice, Val Cote, Hallebourg,

1 Jogues, Lac Ste. Therese depend a hundred per cent on
2 the forest industry. Consequently we support the
3 Ministry of Natural Resources application to manage
4 Crown lands in Ontario based on Class Environmental
5 legislation. The Ministry of Natural Resources timber
6 management process covers every facet; planning,
7 access, harvesting, regeneration, care and protection
8 of the forest.

9 Also imperative in any discussions on the
10 forest industry is the high competitive market
11 environment. With the coming of free trade and the
12 increasing globalization of markets, production costs
13 must be held at competitive levels. Of utmost
14 importance is ongoing and affordable wood supply for
15 the forest industry and the community to continue to
16 survive.

17 If someone is to protect the millions of
18 dollars invested in the manufacturing plants, our
19 homes, our jobs and our standard of living, we have to
20 believe and practice environmentally sound harvesting
21 methods.

22 Levèsque Plywood Limited strongly
23 believes that the present forest management agreements
24 which are managed by local residents is the only viable
25 method. We have the shared responsibility of

1 controlling our own destiny.

2 In closing, we want to stress the point
3 that who better understands the forests than the ones
4 who live in it. Amongst the owners and employees of
5 Levèsque Plywood there are trappers, naturalists, adept
6 hunters and fishermen who collectively believe in the
7 multiple use of our forest without withdrawing
8 productive lands from timber management activities.

9 Thank you.

10 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
11 Bisson.

12 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
13 Bisson?

14 (pas de réponse)

15 Thank you.

16 Mr. Normand Lacroix from Kenogami Lake
17 Lumber?

18 Is Mr. Lacroix here?

19 Bonsoir.

20 M. LACROIX: (remettre)

21 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci.

22 NORMAND LACROIX, Sworn

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Lacroix has given the
24 Board a written submission consisting of three pages
25 and this will be Exhibit 1371.

3 PRESENTATION PAR M. LACROIX:

7 Je me présente, Normand Lacroix,
8 représentant de la compagnie Kenogami Lake Lumber à
9 Hornepayne. Je suis un contracteur en forêt qui opère
10 sur la limite de la Quebec et Ontario Paper Company
11 dont le moulin a papier est situé à Thorold dans la sud
12 de l'Ontario.

13 En permettant l'exploitation de cette
14 ressource dans la nord de la province, nous créons
15 certains emplois dans la sud de la province. Pour
16 chaque emplois créé directement en forêt deux emplois
17 sont créé indirectement dans l'industrie selon les
18 statistiques de "Forestry Facts" publiée en 1990.

19 Nous employons présentement de 32 à 38
20 personnes à plein temps. Cette 38 personnes apportent
21 nécessairement beaucoup à l'économie des localités de
22 Hornepayne et de Hearst. Je me dois de souligner que
23 plusieurs employés réside a Hearst où leurs familles
24 sont établis mais demeure a Hornepayne durant la
25 semaine.

1 Nos principales opérations sont la coupe
2 du bois, la construction de chemin secondaire et
3 primaire, le transport et la livraison du bois. Nous
4 sommes aussi très impliqué dans la preparation du
5 terrain pour le reboisement. Nous sommes fiers de
6 participer à une opération qui assure une continuité
7 dans l'exploitation de cette ressource.

8 Dans la coupe de l'épinette nous séparons
9 les petits arbres, 8 pouces de diametre ou moins à la
10 souche. Ces dernier sont expédiés par chemin de fer
11 pour la production du papier. Les plus gros arbres
12 sont expédiés par camion ou chemin de fer aux
13 différentes scieries.

14 Si nous considerons la coupe du tremble
15 la meilleur partie de cet arbre est pour la production
16 du contre plaque et la reste de l'arbre va pour la
17 production de panneaux de particules. Pour utiliser au
18 maximum les différentes ressources et contribuer a
19 l'économie de notre région, nous, entrepreneur
20 forestier, doivent avoir accès aux forêts.

21 Nous sommes conscient que les
22 naturalistes ne veulent pas la destruction totale de la
23 forêt. ...Que les pourvoyeurs touristique ne veulent pas
24 la contamination des cours d'eau, -- les exigences des
25 deux partis.

1 Nous sommes d'accorde qu'un certain
2 contrôle soit exercer sur l'utilisation des ressources
3 et pour la protection des cours d'eau. Par compte, les
4 naturalistes et pourvoyeurs touristiques devraient être
5 d'accord que les opérations forestière en régions
6 isolées sont des opérations vitales pour les gens de
7 ces communautés.

8 Pour poursuivre économiquement, ces
9 communautés isolées n'ont pas d'autre moyen de survie.
10 L'imposition de règlement trop sévère augement les
11 coupes d'opérations. Si les entrepreneurs ne peuvent
12 atteindre un point de rentabilité, il n'aurat d'autre
13 solution que de fermer leurs portes.

14 Cette position pourrait entraîner aussi la
15 fermeture des scieries. Que viendrait-il de toute
16 cette région du nord de l'Ontario qui dépend
17 directement de la forêt? Les pourvoyeurs touristiques
18 éprouveront eux aussi les difficultés, car l'économie à
19 la base en renderent une migration vers la sud et les
20 territoires deviendront des régions inhabitées, où le
21 tourisme ne pourra plus survivre. Les naturalistes
22 auront des cours d'eau non polluée mais plus personne
23 pour les apprécier.

24 Nous croyons fermement que les gens du
25 nord devrait d'obtenir un pouvoir de décision dans

1 l'exploitation de leurs ressources. Etant eux-meme sur
2 place les exploiters forestier sont en mesure de
3 juger plus facilement les effets néfastes de règlement
4 trop sévère sur leur coup d'exploitation et par la même
5 occasion sur l'économie de notre région.

6 Les entrepreneurs forestiers ne veulent
7 pas outre passer des règlements contre la pollution ou
8 encore épuiser les ressources des pourvoyeurs
9 touristiques. Ceci irait à l'encontre de leur objectif
10 de maximiser les ressources afin de jouir d'une
11 économie durable et certaine.

12 Il semblerait que l'ultime objectif pour
13 tous concernés serait de jouir d'une bonne économie
14 pour nos régions tout en préservent nos territoires
15 pour le futur.

16 Nous sommes en mesure de prendre ces
17 décisions. Comme vous, nous ne voulons pas la perte
18 d'emploi ou la fermeture d'entreprise.

19 Les entreprises forestières ne seraient
20 pas les seuls à souffrir de règlement trop sévère. Les
21 vendeurs d'équipement, les transporteurs, les
22 compagnies de chemin de fer, les producteurs de papier
23 pour n'en nommer que quelques-uns, seraient laissés
24 dans une telle situation. Donnez-nous la chance de
25 travailler ensemble et nous ferons tout en notre

1 pouvoir pour continuer a opérer dans nos régions le
2 plus long temps possible.

3 Merci.

4 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
5 Lacroix.

6 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
7 Lacroix?

8 (pas de réponse)

9 MR. MARTEL: In your brief, second page,
10 first full paragraph, the last two lines, I'm having
11 difficulty understanding.

12 You indicate that tourist outfitters
13 would have difficulty if the forest industry went away
14 and that those territories would be uninhabited and
15 tourism couldn't survive.

16 I'm having difficulty because I think
17 some of the evidence indicated to date the tourist
18 industry, particularly the outpost industry, is having
19 difficulty because of the lakes which they take their
20 clients to, in fact are suffering considerably and
21 wouldn't it be just the reverse; if you weren't there,
22 that in fact it would probably be or might be seen as
23 beneficial to them?

24 M. LACROIX: Vous voulez dire que si l'on
25 utilise la forêt autour des lacs, que ça devrait

1 être à l'avantage des pourvoyeurs?

2 MR. MARTEL: The tourist operators in
3 order for them to properly survive, I think they would
4 take the position totally contrary to what you're
5 saying in your presentation.

6 MADAM CHAIR: I think the point that Mr.
7 Martel is making is that we have heard evidence about
8 different aspects of the tourist industry.

9 For example, we have a tourist industry
10 that might depend on highway traffic and they are
11 accessible by road and that's one aspect of the tourist
12 industry. And the other aspect that we hear a lot
13 about by tourist operators who make submissions to us
14 is the remote wilderness fly-in tourist operator who
15 has said that his is probably one of having access by
16 road and one of having the area logged.

17 M. LACROIX: Oui, mais si qu'on -- si on
18 ne construit pas de chemin comment est-ce qu'on pourra
19 faire l'exploitation?

20 MR. MARTEL: I'm not saying they are
21 opposed to, they don't want roads because they fly
22 everything in. So to them it would not be a
23 disadvantage I would think. I think it's just the
24 opposite to what you say, at least for the remote
25 tourist operator.

1 The outpost operator who has a fly-in, we
2 have heard over and over again that their industry is
3 in serious problems of being eliminated because their
4 lakes aren't protected, the lakes they use.

5 I just make -- what you say seems to fly
6 in the face of that?

7 M. LACROIX: Mais ce que je veux dire
8 c'est que; sont peut être dans une situation ou que si
9 on bâtit des chemins -- si on construit des chemins
10 pour avoir accès, ça peut diminuer. Mais si qu'on ne
11 peut pas aller couper nos forêts -- si on ne peut pas
12 les couper ça va diminuer l'emploi dans nos régions.

13 Alors il y a des -- comme je dis il y a
14 des -- nous devons travailler ensemble. Il y a des
15 règlements à suivre, mais de là à vouloir laisser des
16 lisières de bois considérables. Je ne crois pas que ça
17 résoudre le problème.

18 C'est que on devrait être capable d'avoir
19 les arbres pour donner de l'emploi, faire travailler
20 notre monde et non pas avoir l'idée de laisser ces
21 arbres là qui vont probablement finir par tomber de
22 toute façon.

23 MR. MARTEL: I understand what you're
24 saying, I understand what you're saying. You need
25 employment for the people and so on to have employment

1 so that you have a society up here that can function.

2 I'm simply saying, if you look at your
3 last two sentences though in that paragraph it seems to
4 indicate that that sort of industry couldn't survive
5 without forestry, and I'm saying that the position they
6 have taken all along is that forestry is very harmful
7 to them, that 300-foot reserves or 300-metre reserves
8 aren't what they are requesting, they are requesting
9 far more.

10 We heard last week in Timmins some want a
11 five mile reserve and there is no figure. I mean, some
12 of them might be quite happy if you weren't there.

13 MR. LACROIX: Yeah, I know.

14 MR. MARTEL: That's the only point I'm
15 making.

16 MR. LACROIX: Yes.

17 MR. MARTEL: Okay.

18 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
19 Lacroix.

20 M. Richard Pilon?

21 Bonsoir.

22 MAIER PILON: (remettre)

23 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci, M. Pilon.

24 MAYOR RICHARD PILON, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

1 Mr. Richard Pilon, the Mayor of
2 Dubreuilville, has submitted to the Board a 15-page
3 submission and this will be given Exhibit No. 1372.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1372: 15-page written presentation
5 submitted by Mayor Richard Pilon,
 Township of Dubreuilville.

6 MAYOR PILON: I'm sorry, Madam, I think
7 you have got a mistake there. Mr. Bisson was 1369 then
8 you jumped to 1371, so there is 1370 missing someplace.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: That was the Affidavit,
10 probably, Mrs. Koven.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. Something else
12 happened.

13 MAYOR PILON: Oh, okay. Sorry.

14 MADAM CHAIR: That is why I always
15 hesitate after I mention an exhibit number in case
16 someone stands up and tells me it is the wrong one, and
17 it often is.

18 PRESENTATION BY MAYOR PILON:

19 Good evening. My name is Richard Pilon,
20 Reeve of the Township of Dubreuilville. I'm here to
21 represent our community. I would like to thank you for
22 taking time to hear our comments, Mr. Martel and Mrs.
23 Koven.

24 I will start off with history of our one
25 industry town and I will go on from there to the

1 present.

2 Dubreuilville est situé à 180 milles au
3 nord de Sault Ste. Marie et 42 milles au nord de Wawa
4 au milieu d'un immense pays de forêt et de lacs. En
5 1947, les quatre frères Dubreuil, Napoleon, Joachim,
6 Augustin et Marcel nés à Tashereau en Abitibi, Quebec,
7 s'aventurent afin de tenter fortune en Ontario. Les
8 quatre frères étaient les fils de Joseph et Cecile
9 Dubreuil.

10 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Pardon monsieur.
11 Plus lentement, s'il vous plaît.

12 MAIRE PILON: Okay. I'll be saying this
13 in both official languages.

14 Pendant les années 1947 à 1951, les
15 frères Dubreuil effectuent des contrats de sciage et de
16 coupe de bois dans notre province. Ces contrats se
17 situaient à Kirkland Lake, Thessalon et Mountain Ash
18 Lake.

19 En 1951, ils se sont établis à Magpie, où
20 ils ont construit deux scieries ainsi que des maisons
21 et le petit village de Magpie. A Magpie, les quatre
22 frères Dubreuil n'étaient pas tout à fait satisfaits.
23 Ils devaient de quelque chose de plus grand, d'une
24 sorte de communauté, forestière permanente.

25 En 1961, la petite communauté forestière,

1 que l'on appelle Dubreuilville, prit naissance. Lors
2 du déménagement de Magpie à Dubreuilville, la
3 population était d'environ 200 personnes. Ce village
4 était formé de 30 maisons, d'un logement pour les
5 célibataires (genre motel), d'une église, d'une école,
6 d'un magasin général et d'un centre récréatif.

7 La population était formée
8 essentiellement de Canadien-Francais, la majorité des
9 gens venant de la province de Québec. Même
10 aujourd'hui, la même situation existe. Pourtant la
11 majorité de la population s'exprime dans les deux
12 langues; ainsi les visiteurs peuvent recevoir les
13 services dans les deux langues de leur choix -- dans la
14 langue de leur choix.

15 Napoléon, l'aîné de les quatres freres
16 fut le premier président de la compagnie Dubreuil
17 Brothers Limited. En 1972, il prit sa retraite et le
18 plus jeune des freres, Marcel, prit la relève comme
19 président de la compagnie.

20 En 1973, Monsieur Yvon Lacroix, président
21 de la Corporation du District D'Amélioration de
22 Dubreuilville a obtenu une bourse de Wintario pour le
23 bâtiment d'une arena neuve. La construction a été
24 attribuée à Kona Builders de Sudbury. Dubreuil
25 Brothers Limited a aussi souscrit en faisant travailler

1 des hommes à la construction de l'aréna.

2 Marcel Belanger, le premier directeur
3 récréatif et administrateur de l'aréna ouvrit les
4 portes avec beaucoup d'activités sportives qui firent
5 de cette aréna un succès.

6 Puisque la population augmentera à 1,200
7 personnes, Dubreuilville amena une amélioration
8 constante des services offerts à ses citoyens.

9 Au début, l'école St-Joseph se composait
10 d'une classe; de là, il y a eu trois classes et
11 présentement Dubreuilville possède une nouvelle école
12 construite en 1975. Nous avons des classes de la
13 pré-maternelle à la 8e année. En novembre 1987,
14 l'école ouvrit ses portes à une classe anglaise. Une
15 classe de huit élèves de la 1re à la 7e année. L'école
16 St-Joseph porte le nom du père des quatre frères
17 Dubreuil et la compagnie Dubreuil Brothers Limitée a
18 contribué à sa construction.

19 Au début, les services religieux avaient
20 lieu dans la cuisine communautaire; ensuite, au
21 sous-sol du magasin-général, au sous-sol de l'école, au
22 centre récréatif et finalement ces services furent
23 offerts dans notre belle église Ste-Cecile, construite
24 en 1972.

25 L'église Ste-Cecile porte le nom de la

1 mère des quatres freres Dubreuil. L'intérieur et
2 l'extérieur de l'église est complètement construite de
3 bois de la région. Une fois de plus, la construction
4 fut rendu possible grâce aux efforts des citoyens de
5 Dubreuilville et de Dubreil Brothers Limited.

6 Un autre service offert à Dubreuilville
7 est celui de la bibliotheque municipale. Certains
8 services gouvernementaux nous sont offerts soient: Le
9 bureau de poste, la banque, le bureau municipal, le
10 bureau de license, la clinique médicale et la police
11 provinciale. Un magasin-général, un dépanneur, un
12 restaurant et une station de service sont aussi à la
13 disponibilité de la population.

14 Cependant certains services sont encore
15 offerts par des gens de Wawa comme c'est le cas pour la
16 banque, les medecins est les dentistes, ceux-ci offrant
17 cependant leurs services sur semaine, deux à trois
18 jours.

19 La clinique médicale eut ses débuts en
20 1974 dans deux chambres du centre récréatif, ensuite
21 elle fut démenagée dans la centre civique en 1976. La
22 nouvelle clinique ouvra ses portes en 1983. La
23 réalisation de cette nouvelle clinique résultat des
24 efforts du Club Lions et de la municipalite. Le plus
25 proche hôpital médical muni d'un personnel diplômé et

1 des facilités nécessaires des soins aux malades se
2 trouve à Wawa. L'objectif de ce projet n'est pas
3 encore atteint, et la population de Dubreuilville
4 espère toujours.

5 Un terrain de jeu au centre de la ville
6 pour les jeunes ainsi qu'une plage située dans la ville
7 avec du sable pour les journées très chaudes restent
8 aux choix des jeunes, afin de s'amuser pleinement et de
9 profiter de la vie. A Dubreuilville la population
10 participe à des loisirs organisés. Certaines activités
11 offertes sont: Le sport mineur, le patinage artistique
12 les ringuettes, le hockey et le baseball.

13 Dubreuilville participe dans toutes les activités
14 régionales et provinciales en envoyant des
15 représentants où ceux-ci remportent facilement des
16 médailles à la joie de la communauté.

17 Le Club Alouette existe depuis 1969. Il
18 organise des activités familiales ainsi que des soirées
19 pour adultes. A la fin de 1983, le Club Alouette a
20 célébré l'ouverture d'un nouveau bâtiment à la pointe
21 du Lac Vert.

22 En décembre 1983, on annonça aussi
23 l'ouverture de notre premier beau motel, Motel
24 Bienvenue, avec un centre de conditionnement physique
25 muni d'un bain tourbillon et d'un sauna.

1 En 1986, l'ouverture d'un chaleureux
2 petit restaurant sur le bord du Lac Vert offre la
3 possibilité aux citoyens et aux visiteurs d'un autre
4 lieu de rencontre pour se divertir.

5 Des années 1969 à 1985, le Conseil
6 Municipale était choisi par un bureau gouvernemental
7 situé à Sudbury. Pour cette période de temps, Monsieur
8 Yvon Lacroix occupa le post de président de
9 l'assemblée. Monsieur Yvon Lacroix donna sa
10 résignation en 1985. La même année les citoyens purent
11 élire pour la première fois leur propre conseil
12 municipal. Monsieur Richard Pilon est le maire du
13 village depuis ce temps.

14 Dubreuilville est reconnu comme un
15 district d'amélioration, libérant ainsi les frères
16 Dubreuil de la responsabilité de l'entretien du
17 village. Le janvier 1989, Dubreuilville fut assigné du
18 titre de municipalité, permettant au Conseil Municipal
19 de prendre ses propres décisions.

20 Aujourd'hui, nous pouvons voir d'énormes
21 développements dans la communauté: Le développement de
22 plusieurs zonages résidentiels où les résidents peuvent
23 construire des maisons; un bloc appartement; ainsi
24 qu'un poste de police provinciale; adjacent à un garage
25 d'ambulance ouvre le jour en 1989, qui est composé de

1 sept volontaires et un coordinateur. Avec ce nombre
2 croissant de constructions, il est admirable de voir
3 que Dubreuilville s'agrandit de jour en jour, et nous
4 espérons que notre village continue de croître long
5 temps. Nous avons nos propre pompier volontaire qui
6 comprend vingt volontaires et deux camions.

7 Un concours duchesse pris place pour
8 élire une reine dans le village en 1984, lors du
9 carnaval d'hiver. La reine est élue selon certains
10 critères qui sont: L'intelligence; les talents; la
11 façon de se présenter au public; la personnalité et la
12 beauté. La reine représente Dubreuilville au concour
13 de "Miss Northern Ontario" qui a lieu à Timmins. Et
14 depuis 1984, ce couronnement est devenu une tradition
15 que les gens attendent avec impatience. Mlle Brigitte
16 Bernard nous fit l'immense honneur de remporter le
17 titre de "Miss Northern Ontario" en 1987.

18 A cause de la situation actuel du
19 village, les résidents ainsi que les visiteurs peuvent
20 profiter pleinement des sports en plein air comme la
21 pêche, été comme hiver, la chasse, la trappe, ainsi que
22 des randonnées de moto-neige et de ski de fond.

23 Le 16 mai 1988, Jean-Paul, le fils de
24 Napoléon, acheta la compagnie Dubreuil Brothers Limited
25 et devient par la meme occasion le président et le chef

1 exécutif. Dubreuil Brothers Limitée est la seule
2 industrie dans le village depuis ses débuts à nos
3 jours. Elle compte environ 425 emplois directs.
4 Depuis 1961, la compagnie est passée du travail
5 conventionnel à la nouvelle technologie avec plusieurs
6 machines replaçant le travail des hommes. Tous ces
7 changements ont améliorés la productivité du moulin
8 pour donner une production annuelle d'environ
9 110,000,000 de pied planche.

10 En septembre 1988, il y a eut l'ouverture
11 officielle d'un plan de copeaux au cout de 3.5 million
12 de dollars. Un revenu accru a donné raison à la
13 compagnie Dubreuil Brothers Limitée en investissant
14 dans son projet de grand envergure. Ce plan de copeaux
15 a permis à la compagnie d'utiliser le bois dur de la
16 région que n'était pas utilisable auparavant.

17 Dubreuil Brothers Limitée fut vendu à
18 James River et Ken Buckanan. Beaucoup d'amélioration
19 ont été fait depuis l'achat sur le site industrielle et
20 aussi dans la municipalité. Ils ont construit six
21 maisons et ils ont compromis de les vendres à leurs
22 employes au prix coutant. Ils nous aide aussi pour
23 l'arrivée d'un docteur. Grâce au nouveau propriétaire,
24 nous avons beaucoup de support pour arriver à un futur
25 développement.

1 Le "spin off" de cette compagnie -- je
2 vais vous en nommer un couple:

3 A-1 Welding, établi depuis 1987, il ya 1
4 employé; Bergeron Construction, en 1984, 2 employés;
5 C & C Dionne, 1989, 1 employé; Cafe du Lac Vert, 1986,
6 8 employés; Dépanneur Thérèse, 1977, 3 employés;
7 Dubreuil Forest Products Ltd., 1989, 425 employés;
8 Dumouchel Transports Limited, 1986, 5 employés; G & A
9 Logging, 1982, 28 employés; Gaston Repair Shop - la
10 Plomberie, 1974, 1 employé; Francine Gauthier/Lady
11 Finelle & Aspirateurs Rainbow, 1987, 1 employé; Hamelin
12 Studio Massage, 1989, 1 employé; Houles
13 Ateliers/Réparations Petits Appareils, 1 employé; Keith
14 Spencer Trucking, 1973, 21 employés; Lacroix
15 Entreprise, 1979, 15 employés; Armand Michaud/Ventes et
16 Réparations de Pneux, 1987, 1 employé; Yvon Michaud
17 Trailer parts, 1988, 1 employé; Motel Bienvenue,
18 decembre '83, 3 employés; Sigouin Electronique, 1977, 1
19 employé; Tandy Leathers/Drouin, 1989, 1 employé;
20 Terraco Industries Ltd., 1987, 5 employés; Tremblay
21 Electric, 1990, 1 employé, Rino Viel/Contracteur
22 General, 1989, 2 employés temps-partiel; Petit Québec
23 Restaurant, 1985, 30 employés.

24 Depuis le printemps 1987, Dubreuilville a
25 connu des changements, dus à la decouverte des veins

1 d'or dans notre région. Nous constatons qu'il y aura
2 encore beaucoup de changements positifs dans les années
3 à venir. Le village continuera de se développer grâce
4 à l'expansion des mines situées dans la région.

5 Un rêve commencé voila déjà 40 ans par
6 les quatres frères Dubreuil et a donne naissance à une
7 compagnie et à un magnifique village qui va continuer
8 de grandir, mais qui restera tres amical. Comme nous
9 disons, qu'un enfant est comme ses parents, les
10 citoyens de Dubreuilville sont comme leurs fondateurs.
11 Nous avons un caractère fort, de la volanté et la
12 détermination. La population donne une forte de
13 competition avec ses adversaires.

14 Un petit village apporte beaucoup de
15 choses qui sont très importantes. Si quelqu'un est
16 blessé gravement c'est tout le monde qui souffre; si
17 une personne meurt ce n'est pas seulement la famille
18 proche qui souffre, mais toute la population. Il règne
19 aussi un grand esprit d'entre aide où chacun n'hésite
20 pas à aider son prochain.

21 Peu importe si vous êtes résident ou
22 vacancier, vous pouvez être assuré que vous serez
23 entouré de chaleur humaine, d'amitié et d'un support
24 tellement grand qu'il vous touchera le coeur.

25 Nous vous remercions pour l'opportunité

1 de vous dire ces quelques mots de notre communauté.
2 J'espère que vos décisions soient prise avec beaucoup
3 de reconnaissance pour les petites communautés, tel
4 comme la notre avec un seul industrie.

5 Dubreuilville is located 180 miles north
6 of Sault Ste. Marie and 42 miles north of Wawa.

7 In 1951 the Dubreuil brothers, Napoleon,
8 Joachim, Augustin and Marcel established in Magpie and
9 built two sawmills. They also built homes to
10 accommodate their employees.

11 In Magpie after 10 years of operation the
12 Dubreuil brothers decided to expand their lumber
13 industry by moving to a new location which is now known
14 as Dubreuilville.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. If you would
16 like to read it in English feel free to do so, but I
17 think everyone has been listening on the headphones.

18 MAYOR PILON: Okay, I will go on then.

19 As you well know, Dubreuilville is a
20 one-industry town which solely depends on Dubreuil
21 Forest Products, the forest industry contributes to our
22 economic stability and development. Its most valuables
23 are renewable resources, employment and recreation.

24 This small community has 1,200 habitants,
25 there are a numerous of small businesses which directly

1 will not survive without our forest industry. This
2 industry employs 425 men and women. And if you add the
3 123 spinoff-jobs, that is a total of 548 men and women
4 who are employed in Dubreuilville.

5 This company donates time and money to
6 minor sports; figureskating, Lion's Club, men's hockey
7 league and a numerous of others. They look after our
8 elderly - our sick citizens - and welfare of their
9 employees. They offer assistance in acquiring a doctor
10 in our community which is very hard to do because we
11 are in a remote area, and they offer assistance in
12 keeping our nurse for our clinic for which we are
13 gratefully in debt.

14 We are now involved in acquiring with the
15 company's help a building for "Centre Culturel" while
16 will include facilities for senior citizens, library,
17 fire department, offices and many others that I am
18 ready to elaborate late on if you wish.

19 We know that forest industry are taking
20 an active role in the Environmental Assessment Hearing
21 because it recognizes its responsibility for a
22 commitment to good forest management. I know Dubreuil
23 Forest Products are responsible people, they have
24 forest management practices that ensures that there is
25 a continuous and predictable supply of timber and

1 provide for legitimate activities of all forest users.

2 The industry demonstrated that forest
3 management is based on sound planning followed by a
4 sequence of essential activities; access, harvesting,
5 renewal, tending, monitoring and protection. There may
6 be a major impact on northern Ontario with more
7 regulation of Natural Resources processing, more parks
8 and compensation for communities that may lose jobs due
9 to park expansions.

10 The organized of the Environment sessions
11 remarked on the lack of business input. This is needed
12 from northerners in public relations. There were in
13 the past very few invitations to these sessions. I
14 strongly suggest that we continue with meetings or
15 sessions like these so everyone has their input. It's
16 a must for the future of the north.

17 The experience of the OLMA has
18 demonstrated that a very well informed public aware of
19 the importance of the forest industry to the province's
20 economic development, will support a forest management
21 program that provides safeguards to the environment
22 while also satisfying the critical needs of the
23 industry and working population which depends upon it.

24 As I was mentioning at first, Dubreuil
25 Forest Products are looking at these problems. They

1 are working hard in keeping the economy up in our town.
2 Without Dubreuil Forest Products this town wouldn't
3 exist. The price of houses would go down enormously,
4 people savings all shattered without counting of the
5 high elevation of theft, welfare, child abuse, battered
6 women, all due to people discouraged and no place to
7 go.

8 I wish the body of this hearing takes
9 value for value and takes the community's standpoint of
10 work forces which exist at the moment in our northern
11 municipality.

12 I also would like to mention that we know
13 that if we don't manage our forests today, tomorrow
14 will be too late, but we have to be careful in our
15 decision-making. How many people will be out of work
16 which will bring a high level of welfare, crimes,
17 people hunting not conforming with the law?

18 Take the Township of Wawa, for example.
19 Their mine is shut down due a strike and probably two
20 years from now it will close its doors. The business
21 people in Wawa depend on Dubreuilville for survival,
22 grocery stores, clothing stores, sports shops, et
23 cetera. We now have 19 employees who work in our
24 forest industry; millwrights, enginners and labourers
25 that are residents in the Township of Wawa. So you see

1 they do depend also on our one industry, which is also
2 good for the surrounding municipalities.

3 We have to be careful on how we deal with
4 problems and we have to respect the other parties who
5 are involved. Decision-making will not be an easy task
6 but keep in your heart and mind that there is a lot of
7 working people in the north and elsewhere that depend
8 on forest industry.

9 Thank you for listening. That's it.

10 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup, M.
11 Pilon.

12 Est ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
13 Pilon?

14 (pas de réponse)

15 Merci beaucoup.

16 Is Mr. Sylvio St-Jules here from the
17 Hearst Trappers Council?

18 Bonsoir Monsieur.

19 SYLVIO ST-JULES, Sworn

20 MR. ST-JULES: (handed)

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. St-Jules
22 has submitted to the Board a one-page written
23 presentation and this will be Exhibit No. 1373.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1373: One-page written presentation
25 submitted by Sylvio St-Jules,
Hearst Trappers Council.

1

2 PRESENTATION PAR M. ST-JULES:

3 Madame la Présidente, J'aimerais de
4 définir le rôle des trappeurs à Hearst comme ailleurs.
5 Le rôle des trappeurs est de récolter des animaux au
6 fourrures excédentaires, afin de conserver une
7 population animale en santé, aussi de réduire les
8 risques d'épidémies et les dommages causés par les
9 animaux nuisibles.

10 Notre conseil endosse complètement les
11 politiques du Ministère des Richesses Naturelles
12 concernant l'usage multiple et la gestion intégrée des
13 forêts. Cependant, nous avons deux recommandations
14 concernant la mise en oeuvres de ces politiques.

15 La première recommandation est sur
16 l'arrosage aérien et défoliation. On recommande qu'on
17 surveille plus attentivement les opérations d'arrosage
18 pour empêcher l'arrosage des ruisseaux. Par exemple,
19 les avions devraient suivre la contour du terrain
20 plutôt que la ligne droite.

21 Notre deuxième recommandation: Que les
22 conseils de trappeurs aient la chance de présenter leur
23 point de vue dans l'octroi des permis annuel de coupe.

24 Par exemple, en vue de recommander les
25 endroits près des cours d'eau, où la coupe devrait être

1 permise afin de renouveler cette source d'alimentation
2 pour les castors.

3 Je représente -- c'est tous mes amis. Je
4 représente Le Conseil des Trappeurs de Hearst qui a
5 actuellement 80 membres. Aussi, il y a environ 225
6 trappeurs dans le district de Hearst, et aucun
7 trappeur, membre ou non, qui ont des problèmes -- ils
8 vient à nous, on est toujours prêt à les aider.

9 C'est tout. Merci.

10 MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: Merci beaucoup,
11 Monsieur.

12 Est-ce qu'il y a des questions pour M.
13 St-Jules?

14 Ms. Blastorah?

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Just one question, Mrs.
16 Koven.

17 Mr. St-Jules, does the Trappers Council
18 in Hearst participate with or during the timber
19 management planning process in terms of input about
20 allocations and that sort of thing?

21 MR. ST-JULES: Not in an organized
22 manner, but as members we do, we do go to the open
23 houses.

24 In the past we have never, to my
25 knowledge, participated as a group, but it is our

1 intention to do so, that is why we made this
2 presentation.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you very much.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Henri St-Amour?

5 MR. ST-AMOUR: (handed)

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

7 Excuse me, sir, could we swear you in, please.

8 HENRI ST-AMOUR, Sworn

9 PRESENTATION BY MR. ST-AMOUR:

10 My name is Henri St-Amour, I'm the
11 director for Zone 3A for the Ontario Trappers
12 Association. I thought I would deal with a whole table
13 of people, that's why I have Members of the Panel.

14 Ladies and gentlemen, the forest
15 management has always been a great concern to the
16 trappers because it's in direct line with the
17 furbearers that we manage.

18 As an example, in some areas we have seen
19 the marten production drop drastically over the years
20 due to clearcutting. On the other hand, the beaver
21 population seems to be on the rise because of the nice
22 deep ditches that the companies make for the protection
23 of their roads.

24 These are the two main issues I would
25 like to bring to your attention.

1 Clearcutting. Clearcutting might be
2 great to lumber companies - I will put my glasses on -
3 but how about the other users? As I mentioned earlier,
4 it depletes the marten population drastically and the
5 trappers suffer from it. Do we hear of compensation of
6 some kind? No.

7 I really feel that the trappers should be
8 consulted on forest management so we can have our
9 input. Let's not forget that we are also managers and
10 we have a job to do. Let's not forget that trapping
11 was the first industry in this country. It is our
12 heritage. Trappers have been considered hobbyists
13 which is wrong for too long. We are professionals and
14 we know what we are doing.

15 Trappers are of great help to the lumber
16 companies in the sense that they help control the
17 beaver population. If it wouldn't be for the trapper,
18 some companies would be caught with more serious
19 problems than what they have now.

20 I do not want to be harsh on lumber
21 companies because we all depend on them for a living,
22 but I'm sure that cooperation between these users and
23 trappers would not hurt. It would be beneficial to
24 everyone.

25 Access roads. Access roads are a great

1 thing for everyone in the north, it opens areas for
2 fishing, hunting and naturally trapping. What concerns
3 us is when the lumber companies finish using these
4 roads the roads are then abandoned. These roads should
5 be maintained and not destroyed for different reasons.

6 With access not being kept, fishermen and
7 hunters will be restricted to a certain area where
8 access is good or passable. This in turn will deplete
9 fish and animal population in these areas. The tourist
10 industry will suffer greatly from all this. I know for
11 a fact that it has some negative impact already.

12 I remember 10, 15 years ago the Ministry
13 encouraged people in building remote cabins in some
14 areas because of accesses. Now, because the roads are
15 not being maintained, the MNR is more or less saying:
16 Well sorry, guy, but you cannot use your cabins
17 anymore. The values of of the same cabins dropped to
18 almost nothing.

19 The main reason I want to bring this
20 subject is, you guessed right, trappers. We as
21 professionals have a job to do and we need all the
22 means possible to do a good job.

23 With access being restricted or cut off
24 it will be impossible for trappers to do that. We in
25 the Kapuskasing District - and I'm sure in this

1 district too - trappers that will have to travel 50
2 miles one way to get to their trap line by snow
3 machine. You know, like me, that snow machines are
4 machines and they break any time, anywhere and without
5 notification. What will happen to the trapper who has
6 travelled these great distances with a machine that has
7 let him down at the end of his trap line? I really
8 think it is a safety hazard. Let's not forget that 90
9 per cent of the time the trapper is all by himself in
10 the middle of nowhere.

11 Let's not wait until something bad
12 happens before we do something. Let's act right now.

13 I don't want to put the onus on the
14 lumber companies on this matter because once they are
15 finished in an area they have no reason for maintaining
16 access, but I really think that somebody else should
17 take over.

18 One thing that we have to keep in mind
19 that these roads were built partly with the voters'
20 money. We should have our say on the matter.

21 Let's all work together for a great north
22 and a better place to live.

23 Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.

25 St-Amour.

1 Are there any questions?

2 Ms. Blastorah?

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. St-Amour, I
4 understand that you are a member of the District
5 Advisory Committee in Kapuskasing District; am I
6 correct?

7 MR. ST-AMOUR: Yes, you are.

8 MS. BLASTORAH: And I take it you use
9 your membership on that committee to make your concerns
10 as a trapper known to the district staff there; am I
11 correct in that?

12 MR. ST-AMOUR: I use it everywhere I can.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you very much.

14 MR. MARTEL: Are there any other, in
15 addition to the marten which you say are being reduced
16 because of clearcuts, are there any other animals that
17 are suffering the same fate?

18 MR. ST-AMOUR: I would say that mostly all
19 land animals suffer from this, all land animals.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
21 questions.

22 (no response)

23 Thank you very much.

24 Is John Caron here from J & M Caron
25 Transport and logging?

Cantin

1 : MADAME LA PRESIDENTE: M. Caron?

2 (no response)

3 Robert Trahan from the Hearst Botany

4 club? Robert Trahan?

5 ROBERT TRAHAN, Sworn

6 MR. TRAHAN: That was a new club you
7 mentioned, I never heard it before. It's the Rotary
8 Club, just in case.

9 Botany sounds all right, but I will
10 forgive your French.

11 MADAM CHAIR: I make these kinds of
12 mistakes all the time.

13 MR. TRAHAN: That's all right, you've had
14 a hard trip.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Do you have anything in
16 common with the Botany club, or...

17 MR. TRAHAN: Maybe after I finish this
18 presentation.

19 This may be a little bit on the
20 philosophical side, Ms. Chairman, but anyways here it
21 goes.

22 PRESENTATION BY MR. TRAHAN:

23 My submission here today hopefully will
24 satisfy concerns, all concerns and in the words of Bill
25 Cosbie the famous actor who grossed \$84-million last

1 year who stated in an interview on his success and he
2 stated, and I quote, he says:

3 "To please everyone is impossible, but I
4 try."

5 The message here is to try to please
6 everyone and if we start on a positive statement just
7 as this, I think we are bound to satisfy as many as
8 possible. With that note, I'd like to tell you that
9 I'm originally from Kirkland Lake, however, I don't
10 know if I should say that now that they've accepted
11 garbage from southern Ontario.

12 Hurrah for Hearst!

13 It's amazing what people will do or to
14 what depths people will go to for money and jobs or
15 whatever. I guess it's no worse than what I am about
16 to ask you.

17 Maybe my inspiration came from the
18 Kirkland Lake project, I don't know. I suppose we
19 could ship all our wood waste to Toronto but, unlike
20 Toronto, we know we can make money, create jobs, create
21 better trees, better forests, healthier environment, et
22 cetera by effective or maximum utilization of our
23 natural resources which we all know are not unlimited.

24 So my request or my statement, if you
25 wish, is that hopefully somewhere or something in my

1 may disagree on. In other words, 90 per cent of the
2 time you should ask yourself not what is the problem
3 but who is the problem.

4 Being innovative to our approach is the
5 key in satisfying as many people as possible. A good
6 example here is an entrepreneur by the name of H. S.
7 Doman, considered to be one of the most efficient
8 sawmill operators in B.C. Note that no one says that
9 he is the best manager in the industry but the most
10 efficient.

11 Because older established companies have
12 tied up most of the available timber quotas, he was
13 forced to buy almost all of his needs on the open
14 market, according to the Financial Post in May, 1979.
15 He stated that he went for what was being burnt in the
16 woods and he stated everybody said I had marbles in my
17 head, they said it was too small, the wood that is - I
18 hope he was talking about wood when he said it was too
19 small.

20 Anyway, compared to the logs cut in B.C.,
21 what he was picking up really was the branches which
22 most of us understand are probably the size of the wood
23 we pick up here and smaller. Doman called this his
24 spaghetti factory, innovative. That is what the man was
25 all about.

1 He goes on to say that management today -
2 that was back in 1979 - has a difficult time enough
3 operating a plant and living with all the rules of the
4 federal, provincial and local governments without
5 having harrassment from minority vocal groups, and I
6 guess that sounds familiar to you.

7 We can talk about and blame everyone and
8 everything. We can be introverts or extroverts. We
-9 can blame the 15 per cent surtax on softwood lumber, we
10 can blame the U.S./Canada dollar, we can blame high
11 interest rates, unions, companies, employees, poor
12 administration, systems, governments,
13 environmentalists, pressure groups, you name it, or we
14 can be an extrovert, make things happen, be innovative
15 and go for it type of thing, or we can be a MacMillan
16 Bloedel, reconstituted lumber that's made from
17 combining strands of softwood fibre with resin.

18 Or a Hearst Lumbermen Manufacturing
19 Association where they have shown much innovation and
20 avant guardist, but it appears without or little
21 success not because they have not tried, but because
22 they were not masters in their own house.

23 This applies not only to the forest
24 industry but to most industries. Thankfully the trend
25 seems to be towards more autonomy.

1 I would like to have a little closer look
2 at what the Hearst Lumbermen Manufacturing have done,
3 innovative ideas.

4 Too many times industry has been blamed
5 for mismanagment of our natural resources. I have
6 worked for approximately 28 years with the industry and
7 I stand here as a witness to their efforts that almost
8 everything possible was tried or attempted, from the
9 co-generating plant approximately 25 years ago where
10 solution to their wood waste problems could have been
11 solved if Ontario Hydro along with the provincial
12 government at that time had had the foresight that
13 these people had.

14 The survey that they conducted was not a
15 total waste. Shell Canada took the survey and, hence,
16 Bio-Shell (Shell International) built a plant that
17 turns wood waste into a fuel pellet. However, not near
18 enough waste is used in its operation. An increase in
19 demand for wood waste would create an entire new
20 operation in the forest to pick up that wood waste.
21 The ripple effect would be jobs and increased
22 economics.

23 The Lumbermen's Association in Hearst,
24 they're supporting creating a school of forestry - this
25 is going back to 1974 - the West having their Quetico

1 Centre with their heavy equipment operator course which
2 was geared to construction and the East (Hearst and
3 area) with their forestry mechanical harvesting school
4 which lasted approximately 11 years until budgetary
5 cuts were dished out.

6 If not through that and with time and
7 encouragement from governments, new innovative and
8 tried European techniques could have been tried and
9 adapted to our part of the world.

10 These people supported a conventional cut
11 and skid operations of course which assured them of
12 available workers and at the same time it attempted to
13 render a dangerous operation safer. It gave them time
14 to try out new techniques, new equipment. They even
15 added a wood chipper to the forestry mechanical
16 equipment as a pilot project, where wood waste would be
17 chipped on site to ship sell to Bio-Shell or whoever.
18 At the same time, preparing the cut site for tree
19 planting.

20 The then dream was cut the trees down one
21 week and plant trees the next week. At or almost at
22 the same time this project was working, we were
23 supporting or they were supporting a job creation
24 project, a tree nursery which would be run by women for
25 women. Innovative and avant guardiste, you bet!

1 But I want you, the Commission, to know
2 these things. I don't think what has been said to
3 date - and I'm not sure if these things have been said
4 or not - but I don't think they would if I hadn't said
5 it or volunteered the information, yet I feel that they
6 are important and if we are to help you make sound
7 decisions and recommendations, like a good lawyer you
8 should know as much as possible.

9 While this is going on, the industry
10 along with the Canada Employment Centre were active in
11 promoting the trades occupations by identifying a need,
12 and because of their foresight and tenacity, we were
13 able to obtain courses such as millwrights, welding,
14 lumber grading and scaling and sawfiling, etc. And
15 it's too bad that they were all concentrated in Timmins
16 and South Porcupine, otherwise they'd be here.

17 These people showed concern for the
18 industry and concern for their people, their staff. To
19 this day they are supporting one of the most active
20 CITCs, Community Industrial Training Committees in
21 Ontario, where trades are updated and enhanced to a
22 through a series of varied college courses and on the
23 job training.

24 I can go on and on, but I feel that if
25 the Commission is to present to the Government of

1 Ontario a paper, a document on managing our forest, if
2 your work will help satisfy the legitimate concerns of
3 the many, then you should have as much information at
4 your fingertips as possible.

5 I would like to terminate by saying that
6 federally there are funds available for innovative
7 projects and in your many discussions and travels
8 please encourage the use of these funds. No one has
9 the monopoly on brains or ideas and people should be
10 encouraged to go to their local employment centres and
11 apply.

12 I thank you for listening and accepting
13 my presentation.

14 Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
16 Trahan. Are there any questions from the audience?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you very much.

19 Before I forget, the last two exhibits
20 should be put on the record. The submission by Mr.
21 Henri St-Amour will be Exhibit 1374, it consists of two
22 pages, and Mr. Robert Trahan's submission of - Mr.
23 Martel thinks it's four pages, and I think it's seven,
24 so we will have to count again - will be Exhibit 1375.

Cantin

1 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1374: Two-page written presentation
2 submitted by Henri St-Amour.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1375: Written presentation submitted by
4 Bob Trahan.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone else here this
6 evening wish to speak to the Board?

7 (no response)

8 All right. Thank you very much for
9 coming this evening, and we will be sitting tomorrow at
10 two o'clock and also at seven. Thank you very much.

11 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 8:40 p.m., to be
12 reconvened on Wednesday, September 19th, 1990,
13 commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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